FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FATHERLAND FRONT DECLARATION ON NEUTRON BOMB

AU201916 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 20 Aug (BTA)--In a declaration adopted by the National Council of the Fatherland Front it is pointed out that the Bulgarian people have met the U.S. decision on production of neutron arms with a feeling of great anxiety.

Our firm "no" to the neutron threat to mankind is joined to the call of the world public. Our people express their deep concern and their firm protest against the neutron arms and insist on its absolute prohibition, the declaration reads in part.

The peace program of the eighties adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and reaffirmed by the 12th Congress of the BCP, the peace policy of the socialist community countries are a clear landmark for continuing the struggle for understanding, security and cooperation with all peoples-for ensuring a peaceful and tranquil life to coming generations, stresses the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

ANGOLAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

AU201536 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 20 Aug (BTA)--An Angolan parliamentary delegation headed by Mr Bernardou de Souza, first secretary of the People's Assembly of Angola and member of the CC of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] was on a visit to Bulgaria from August 17 through 20.

The Angolan parliamentarists had talks with Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP on questions related mainly to the organization and the structure of the Bulgarian Parliament.

At this first meeting of the two countries' parliamentarists their future cooperation was discussed.

Mr Peko Takov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the State Council also received the delegation.

During the talks emphasis was laid on the good cooperation between Bulgaria and Angola, between BCP and MPLA.

ZHIVKOV MEETS MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL

AU201540 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today met Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of Mozambique, who is paying an unofficial, friendly visit to Bulgaria. Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, also attended the talks.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FINLAND FOR NORWAY

AU191905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The Bulgarian economic delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, which is paying an official visit to Finland, has met with a Finnish economic delegation led by Esko Rekola, minister of foreign trade in Helsinki. The leaders of the two delegations reviewed bilateral economic relations and discussed the possibilities for their further development. A long-term program for developing and expanding the economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation as well as an agreement on payments between the two countries were signed.

The Bulgarian delegation left for Oslo today.

U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA CALLED 'HAZARDOUS TREND'

LD201954 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Tibor [name indistinct] commentary: "The U.S. Attack on Libyan Planes and International Terrorism"]

[Text] Information received today confirms again that yesterday's attack by American fighter planes against Libyan patrol planes, within the sovereign territory of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, was a premeditated act provoked by the U.S. side. This was also confirmed by a statement by American Defense Secretary Weinberger addressed to Libya. He threatened that the United States is ready to use violence against that country even more extensively.

Political observers are unanimous that the incident in the Gulf of Sidra was prepared and approved under the pressure of the American Zionist lobby. The point is that this group sees Libya as a serious obstacle to the realization of Israel's expansionist goals. Nor did the naval maneuvers in the course of which the incident took place have the character of a routine exercise. According to the NEWSWEEK, President Reagan issued an instruction some time ago for the U.S. Navy to carry out a maneuver testing the reaction of the Libyan leadership. Such a provocation was to be coordinated with As-Sadat's army, which is now massing on the frontier with Libya.

It is clear that yesterday's attack is part of a broad conspiracy between the United States, Israel and Egypt against the progressive revolutionary states in the Near East. Naturally, this is nothing new. There is, however, a new feature in that the Americans did not use, as they usually do, the Israeli Army as a traditional tool, but they used their own air force. This is an exceptionally dangerous feature. It confirms that the present U.S. Government has decided to carry out acts of international terrorism performed by the regular units of its own army. The attack on Libya is an explicit demonstration of this hazardous trend in U.S. foreign policy.

SLOVAK PRAVDA SCORES REAGAN'S MILITARY POLICY

AU201408 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Aug 81 p 6

[Article by Vladimir Daubner: "Methods That Are Out of Place in World Politics; The World Is Neither a Circus Ring Nor a Film Studio"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] It is a bad thing when a "circus champion" takes himself out of the circus scene and is entrusted with authority which exceeds his circus possibilities in a degree out of all proportion. What is one to think of a "thrill champion" who directs all his energies at threatening exactly the people he is entertaining, the people watching him? Without the safety net provided by every circus, he employs particularly the most critical and most dangerous "turns" in everyday life.

Life and mankind are neither a circus, nor a 1-hour show. It seems that this is not realized by one who has hundreds of "critical situations and demanding film scenes" behind him--the present U.S. President, Ronald Reagan. In his life, and particularly his work, he fails to adhere even to the circus principles, to say nothing of humane ones. He confirmed this by giving his presidential agreement to the production of offensive neutron weapons.

The decision on the neutron weapon for the U.S. Armed Forces fundamentally changes all proportions between the U.S. and USSR arms potentials, between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

It also seems that the U.S. Government, and especially the Pentagon, do not realize that the times are past when the supreme American representative could dictate the will of its government--or his own--to Central American governments.

ON INUMERABLE OCCASIONS THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT PROPOSED NEGOTIATIONS ON AND THE CONCLUSION OF AGREEMENTS ON ARMAMENT LIMITATION. AT THE SAME TIME THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIETS ALWAYS VERY PRECISELY AND RESPONSIBLY INFORMED THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE NATO STATES ABOUT ITS DEFENSE POTENTIAL. THIS IS TESTIFIED TO BY THE PROTOCOLS FROM NEGOTIATIONS ON THE STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TREATIES, AND THOSE FROM THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS ON REDUCING THE STRENGTHS OF ARMIES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE. IT IS NOT THE SOVIET UNION'S FAULT THAT ALL THESE PROPOSALS HAVE NOT BEEN REALIZED.

But President Reagan's latest decision on starting the production of neutron warheads considerably changes the view of the system of missile-launching bases on the territories of West European countries, as well as of the launching potentials of the modern U.S. submarine fleet. For instance, the American military-industrial complex continues to build and develop very intensively the new strategic systems deployed on submarines in the waters around the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. This is most strikingly manifested in the "Ohio"-class submarine system. The construction of these submarines is merely one part of the new "U.S. transoceanic strategy." Its further manifestations can be seen in the U.S. endeavors to build new bases, and to improve the existing ones, "wherever it is at all possible."

If we add to the presence of the missile-carrying fleet of the United States and NATO countries also the possibility that the missiles on their launchpads could carry nuclear or neutron warheads--and even several self-guided or independently guided warheads per missile--then we can clearly see the entire extent of the danger contained in this strategic U.S. offensive plan.

The 26th CPSU Congress spoke very unambiguously of the threat to world peace following from the feverish U.S. armament. Quite a few of the Soviet Government's appeals and declarations resounded with warnings, and pointed out that each and every attempt to disrupt the existing equilibrium of strategic forces will only lead to a further complication of international relations. President Reagan and his administration have not learnt their lesson. Deplorably, this is no longer a "Barnum and Bailey circus" advertisement or a "risk of the circus ring" for the American President, a well-known "gun-toter and superman." Today his policy is threatening peace-loving mankind. IT IS MERELY NATURAL THAT, IN REPLY TO THE LATEST PROVOCATIVE STEP OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, THE SOVIET UNION AND THE THREATENED COUNTRIES OF THE WARSAW PACT WILL HAVE TO ADOPT APPROPRIATE MEASURES TO AVERT THE REAL DANGER FOLLOWING FROM THE AGGRESSIVE, WORLD-DOMINATING AND ADVENTUROUS POLICY OF IMPERIALIST RULING CIRCLES, BECAUSE THE WORLD IS NOT A CIRCUS RING.

RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN REPORTED, ANALYZED

Technical, Trade Cooperation

LD201758 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Prague, 20 Aug (CETEKA)--Economic and trade relations between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan have a long tradition, but only the victory of the April revolution in 1978 has created requisites for the extension of cooperation not only in the economic, but also political, cultural and scientific-technical fields.

Last year, trade exchange between the two countries has reached 42.6 million dollars, the biggest amount in the history of mutual relations, while in 1979 it was only 27.7 million. This year it is to reach about 50 million dollars.

More than four-fifths of Afghanistan's imports are diesel engines, pumps, motorcycles, trolley-buses, Tatra lorries, building and road building machines, cranes. Other items are footwear, artificial jewellery and products of the paper industry.

A considerable part of the Czechoslovak export to Afghanistan is made up by equipment for the food, chemical and power industries. Czechoslovakia has supplied equipment for instance for the cement-works in Jabal os Saraj and Pol-e Khomri, a sugar refinery in Baghland, and a fruit cannery in Qandahar.

The construction of a plant processing lamb skins by Czechoslovak technologies will significantly contribute to the development of Afghanistan's industry. It will be built in the framework of the Czechoslavak-Afghan mixed company "Afkara".

Czechoslovak exports are preparing the design of an Afghan thermal power station with a capacity of 500 mw. A concept of the trolley-bus transport in Kabul, put into operation in 1979, was also worked out in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak corporations shared the deliveries for this 24.5-kilometre trolley-bus network. The Czechoslovakia imports from the Afghan Democratic Republic are mainly cotton, skins and furs, fruit, fruit products, oleaginous seeds and spices.

RUDE PRAVO Editor's Views

LD200938 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1925 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Interview on the current situation in Afghanistan with Vladimir Divis, political editor of RUDE PRAVO, by unidentified correspondent on 19 August in Prague--live]

[Text] What is the current situation in Afghanistan? This is the topic of our interview today with the foreign political editor of RUDE PRAVO, Vladimir Divis, who has recently returned from the country.

[Question] Good evening. Western agencies are full of allegedly guaranteed news these days about heavy fighting involving counterrevolutionaries in the streets of Kabul and other towns, and about the bad economic and political situation in Afghanistan. However, both of us have seen the country and so we know rather well that all such news should be considered with caution. Therefore, my question is: How can the Afghanistan of today be described in realistic terms?

[Answer] First of all, bourgeois propaganda uses plenty of news items which are either distorted or actually made up. Kabul and other big cities I recently had the opportunity of seeing show clearly that the reports are lies. Life there is utterly peaceful and normal. This is also true of the economic situation. Shops are full of both consumer goods and food. Prices have stabilized since my last visit. Since last year prices have gone up only slightly and this is a big difference in comparison with neighboring Pakistan or Iran, for example.

[Question] Anyhow, we have recently received the film from Afghanistan. Our television crew which has returned from Afghanistan brought an interview with the minister of defense, Lt Gen Mohammad Rafi.

In the interview the minister says: Our main task is to push back the counterrevolution. We do not forget for a moment that crushing the reactionary gangs will create conditions for the victory of revolution and for advancing forward. Despite the fact that the counterrevolution receives support from abroad and is supplied with American, Chinese, Egyptian and British weapons through Pakistan and despite the fact that it has at its disposal the most up-to-date light and heavy infantry weapons and rockets, the counter-revolution has suffered decisive defeats when fighting our armed forces. Today, it does not dare to directly confront the Afghan Army. Counterrevolutionaries have now divided into small groups. Their function is to kill children, women, old women and to destroy hospitals, schools and roads.

This is a fight against civic population and civic objects. This brings us to the second round of problems, to the current military-political situation and to the fights with terrorist gangs.

[Answer] A recent conference in Kabul attended by the highest representative, Comrade Karmal, dealt with these issues. The conference sought new ways to intensify the fight against counterrevolution, routes for the new offensive against counter-revolution. In this connection, we have to take into consideration the fact that Afghanistan is approximately five times the size of Czechoslovakia and has the same number of inhabitants as our country. Four-fifths of the country is mountainous, this means that it is almost impossible to have effective military control over this huge territory. Only 10 percent of the territory is inhabited; the rest is rocky ground, mountains and rocks, nothing else. It is being said in the West that the gangsters actually control some areas. It is possible that somehwere in the mountains they are in control, but there is nothing there--no life, no water, no food.

[Question] So it must be said that the situation has recently changed both qualitatively and quantitatively.

[Answer] In the first place, the army's military readiness has become stronger. It has grown. It is said in the West that the army has 20-80,000 men. I am not acquainted with the offfical Afghan data on this. Of course, there are also groups of volunteers consisting of party members and members of youth and women's organizations which also very effectively help in the struggle against the counterrevolution. However, as Comrade Karmal said, (?the situation is different). As you have said, the bandits are using the wasp's tactics. From their mountain bases, they attack villages, kill several aktivists, and then return to the mountains. This should be prevented by effectively controlling whole areas. This means that the army and the volunteers will try to fully control large territorial units in the future.

[Question] This is the new situation, a new fact which was also discussed recently at the conference in Kabul.

CIA Afghan Operations Scored

AU201250 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 19 Aug 81 p 2

["(SN)"-signed article: "Operations Against Afghanistan"]

[Excerpts] Toward the end of July, a terrorist was shot during a skirmish in the northern suburbs of Kabul; at the time, he was attempting to insidiously assassinate a member of the volunteer squad for protecting the revolution. Not only the weapon was found on him, which he had used, but also documents showing that he was a bandit disptached to Afghanistan by a counterrevolutionary emigre center with headquarters in Pakistan, which is headed by an agent of the American CIA, (Gulbuddin Hekmatiar), and that the bandit in question also had contacts with other foreign espionage agencies.

Likewise, a number of terrorist groups in Kandahar and its environ, in the Gelmend Province and other parts of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], engaged in a similar "fight for Islam and democracy."

The terrorists' activities are being assidiously coordinated. By whom? The answer is provided by the article "Weapons for Afghanistan" in the next to last issue of the American periodical NEW REPUBLIC. It states that the CIA has undertaken coordinating the complicated and extensive program (in which five countries are participating, and the expenditures of which are estimated at more than $100 million) for supplying the Afghan "resistance movement" with weapons for conducting a modern partisan war.

On this basis "there has emerged the anti-Soviet alliance of the United States, China, Pakistan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia," the periodical NEW REPUBLIC states.

From the article mentioned, it follows that Reagan's administration had taken over this operation, which was started by the CIA on instructions from President Carter and was conducted under the personal supervision of Brzezinski, when it was once in full action. So as to ensure its clandestine nature, the United States did not even consult its NATO allies.

The press in other countries has also revealed this vile CIA "operation." The Kuwait newspaper AL-MAJLIS reported on a number of details, also including the fact that about 50 bandit groups are now operating, under the pretext of "fighting for Islam," from Iranian territory. The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU stated that "the CIA has received the task of financing weapons' purchases on the black market and of seeing to their secret shipment to the DRA."

Today the whole world knows that we have here an escalated intervention by the United States and its flunkeys. What a lot of shamelessness was thus needed to approve "unanimously" in Ottawa the seven states' political declaration on the "support of efforts to renew the Afghan people's right to decide on their future on their own." What a lot of infamy was needed for the "initative" of EEC countries--its author was London--to convene a conference on "settling the situation" in Afghanistan without the participation of the legitimate and internationally recognized Afghan Government, probably as much as was needed at the time London was planning to decide in Munich about us, without us. However, this time they will not succeed, with Afghanistan. Nobody will now be able to defeat the Afghan revolution.

Greetings to Leaders

AU201150 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Prague, 18 Aug (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent a congratulatory telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, premier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the declaration of Afghanistan independence.

Among other things, the telegram states: By their many years of courageous fighting for national freedom and independence, the Afghan people have won the deep admiration and respect of progressive people throughout the world. After the April revolution, under the PDPA's leadership and with the international support of the Soviet Union, of other countries of the socialist community and of anti-imperialist forces, the Afghan people have been further developing these traditions and concentrating their efforts on defending the revolutionary achievements and building a socially just society.

We state with gratification that, after the April revolution, the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries have been constantly expanding and deepening in the spirit of fraternal friendship, revolutionary solidarity and the principles of internationalism, as was convincingly documented by the recent visit of the DRA's party and government delegation, led by Babrak Karmal, PDPA Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, to the CSSR.

REPORTAGE ON POLISH SITUATION, PRINTERS' STRIKE

Press Sources Cited

AU201420 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19 August 1981 on page 7 carries a 280-word CTK Warsaw dispatch, entitled "Thanks for the USSR's Fraternal Aid."

The dispatch, which is based on Polish sources, reports on the 18 August Warsaw session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo devoted to the recent Crimea talks between Polish and Soviet leaders.

Attached to the CTK dispatch is a 350-word dispatch by RUDE PRAVO correspondents Jan Lipavsky and Karol Mikulka on the planned press strike in Poland. The two correspondents refer to the Solidarity-organized "Days Without Newspapers" as a "gross pressure action" aimed at "forcing the government to give 'Solidarity' even more space in the state information media." The dispatch cites TRYBUNA LUDU, ZYCIE WARSZAWY and SZTANDAR MLODYCH commentaries criticizing the planned strike and also notes "many working people's negative attitude to this new provocation." This is seen as evidence that "it is becoming a thing of the past when everyone or almost everyone yielded to 'Solidarity's' wishes."

On the same page, RUDE PRAVO also carries a 200-word CTK Warsaw dispatch on a letter by 49 Polish journalists denouncing a declaration by Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the Union of Polish Journalists, and four other journalists, published in the 20th issue of Solidarity's weekly, SOLIDARNOSC.

In addition to items carried by RUDE PRAVO, Bratislava PRAVDA of 19 August on page 7 also carries a 150-word CTK Warsaw dispatch on the 17 August Jaruzelski-chaired session of the Polish Council of Ministers dealing with the planned relocation of manpower within the Polish economy; a 200-word CTK summary of the ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI article "The Interests of Poland and Washington's Policy," denouncing U.S. "direct interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland and its bonds of alliance"; and a 100-word report on the 18 August editorial of the London FINANCIAL TIMES, which is interpreted as a "call to step up economic pressure on Poland."

'Wave of Protest' About Strike

LD202054 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The 2-day strike of Polish printers, staged by the Walesa trade union Solidarity, didn't result in the success hoped for by its organizers. They failed to achieve what they were long striving for, and are still striving for, namely to take control of the mass media. They didn't reckon with the wave of protests on the part of various institutions, factories, editorial boards and even readers. As has been seen, Solidarity failed to manipulate workers from the press and other mass media. Television, for example, stressed in its news broadcasts that it was presenting to viewers what had not been possible to print in newspapers because of the strike. And there were many examples of this genuine solidarity.

The results of the strike are a telling answer to its organizers whose aim was to force more space for the Walesa trade union in the mass media and thus make it possible for Solidarity to gather experiences which were to have been used for broad influence on and, finally, pull control over the mass media in Poland.

As shown, the Solidarity leadership will have at least to get used to the fact that its actions, whose aims are ever more transparent even to Solidarity's rank-and-file, will meet not only with increasing protests, but also with rigid and consistent resistance. Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, stated clearly in an interview for TRYBUNA LUDU yesterday: We shall demand strict observance of the law. We know how to separate those who are (?dyed) by other views and express them in the framework of the Constitution from the real enemies of the state or who engage in counterrevolutionary activities. The latter should know that they will be punished according to the law.

Solidarity 'Publicly Criticized'

LD201844 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] On 5 September, the first part of the congress of Walesa's trade unions is to start in Gdansk. Pavel Minarik, a writer for PRAVDA, the organ of the CPSL Central Committee, has described how the leaders of this dubious Polish trade union organization are getting ready for the congress:

In the course of the almost 12-month existence of Solidarity the situation in Poland has been permanently tense--precisely thanks to Solidarity. Let us not mince our words: It has been reminiscent of a rather one-sided game. Needless to say, the name of the attacker who has been thoughtlessly posing one unrealistic demand after another is Solidarity.

However, it must be emphasized that the time when Solidarity's wishes used to be obeyed by all, or almost all, is gone forever. At the moment, a few days before the opening of the congress when the leaders of this organization are particularly anxious to create a good impression, Walesa's leadership is ever more frequently publicly criticized. The reason for this is its political adventurism. Naturally, the gentlemen from Solidarity could do without this sort of thing; they have not learned to accept criticism--they have only criticized right, left and center. When someone dares to do this openly, in the papers, of all places, Solidarity gets nasty again and uses its favorite methods: strikes. The latest one, called by them "2 Days Without the Press," is to end today and it clearly amounts to testing the political forces in the country.

Despite everything, the newspapers have been published, albeit in smaller editions, and have managed to tell the truth. ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, for example, wrote: Who gave Solidarity the right to endeavor to break the link between millions of readers and the central and local newspapers? Has anyone in Solidarity asked anybody what they think about this question? No one has asked anywhere, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says, since for Solidarity there would be no point in asking. The important thing for it is that it has attacked once again.

Solidarity leaders have really grown accustomed to striking blows: They have even perfected a method for doing so. When they are hitting right, left and center they call it the right to criticize. However, when someone dares to criticize their more than hazardous behavior they call it a crude attack on Solidarity, or the peace in the country, and so on. But having heard criticism they won't wait a minute before starting various protest actions again. In fact it is Solidarity that ignores the process of economic renewal. It is thanks to Solidarity that Poland is probably the only country in Europe, or even in the whole world, where those people who want to work and thus contribute to solving the crisis are prevented from doing so.

This is an odd way to strive to resolve a critical situation. Such attempts in fact amount to preparations to take over power. The Solidarity congress, which is to start in Gdansk in a few days time, will apparently confirm all these efforts.

CPCZ SECRETARY PITRA MEETS BCP SECRETARY TSANEV

AU191225 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Aug 81 p 2

["(Z)"-signed report: "Comradely Meeting"]

[Text] Prague, 17 Aug--On Monday in Prague Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, met Vasil Tsanev, BCP Central Committee secretary. The two comrades informed each other about the realization of the CPCZ's and BCP's agricultural policy. The meeting was attended by Julius Varga, CPCZ Central Committee department head. Bogomil Velichkov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the CSSR, was also present.

SOLIDARITY USES 'TERRORIST ACTIONS' ON PRINTERS

LD201616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1423 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (ADN)--The printers' strike organized by "Solidarity" today continued to paralyze most newspaper distribution in Poland. In Warsaw, only TRYBUNA LUDU and the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI appeared in emergency issues. A reduced number of copies were printed at alternative plants since the capital's largest printing house--the "House of Polish Print"--is still occupied by "Solidarity."

As a result of the "Solidarity" strike, only a limited number of newspapers appeared in the voivodships too. According to reports, the papers were produced "under very difficult, sometimes even dangerous, circumstances" by members of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. In not a few cases, terrorist actions by "Solidarity" supporters occurred against printers of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions.

Physical pressure, blackmail and terror were used against those willing to work, Polish television reported this morning. In Lublin, according to the local paper SZTANDAR LUDU today, "Solidarity" printers not only sabotaged the publishing of a major part of the local press, but also refused to print school exercise books, school books and children's literature, "even though gigantic lines are forming outside the empty stationery shops before the start of the new school year."

BORDER VIOLATOR DETAINED IN HALDENSLEBEN KREIS

AU201255 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 17 August 1981 a man violated the GDR state border in the area of Haldensleben Kreis.

The border violator was detained. He does not have any identification papers with him. He identifies himself as Digo Mas Marques. He was handed over to the GDR authorities for an examination of his identity and the details of the border violation.

PDRY DELEGATION, KIRCHHOFF HOLD JOINT TALKS

AU201305 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On Tuesday in Berlin, Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, received the delegation of the national leadership of the organization of the Popular Defense Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which is staying in the GDR at the invitation of the National Council and is headed by its vice chairman, Salim 'Abdal-Wahid. In a friendly talk Werner Kirchhoff briefed the Yemeni guests on the main directives of the domestic and foreign policy adopted by the 10th SED congress, and on the tasks resulting from them. The head of the Yemeni delegation reported on the decisions of the extraordinary congress of his organization and for strengthening the people's power and for the further social development of his country.

The partners in the talk resolutely rejected the missiles and intensified armament policy of the United States and the NATO in Western Europe and the imperialist machinations in the Gulf region, in the Middle East and in other parts of the world.

HONECKER GREETS AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL ON HOLIDAY

AU201155 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the GDR people I convey to you, to the PDPA Central Committee, to the Revolutionary Council and to the Afghan people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of Afghanistan's achieving its national independence.

Since the achieved their national independence, the Afghan people have waged a courageous struggle against imperialist attempts at interference and for national autonomy.

Through they profound revolutionary changes of April 1978 under the leadership of the PDPA, a fundamental turn in the country's long history was initiated toward a bright future in peace, freedom, democracy and social progress.

The young people's power has to constantly ward off the insidious attacks of the counterrevolution and external reactionary forces, and is defending its revolution with great vigor.

All the more valuable are the achievements scored in implementing the goals of the national-democratic revolution, achievements on which the GDR congratulates you wholeheartedly.

Closely linked with the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by bonds of unbreakable solidarity, the GDR people firmly support the Afghan people's resolute struggle.

We can state with great pleasure that the friendly relations between our parties, states and peoples are successfully developing and strengthening to the benefit of our countries' citizens and in the interest of safeguarding peace.

I wish the people of Afghanistan new successes in the struggle for social progress, and I wish you personally good health and energy for your responsible work.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, sent a cordial congratulations telegram to Soltan Ali Keshtmand, Council of Ministers chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

MEETING OF WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES CONTINUES

AU201256 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[ADN report on the meeting of the Central Committee of the Ecumenical Council of Churches in Dresden]

[Summary] Dresden (ADN)--On 18 August the Central Committee of the Ecumenical Council of Churches continued its deliberations. A first report of the preparatory committee for the sixth plenary assembly was submitted, which referred to the churches' commitment to peace and disarmament. The discussion in the committees started. It will report to the plenum next week. During the meeting the participants will have many opportunities to meet with Christians in the GDR.

BRIEFS

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT--So far grain has been harvested from more than 2 million hectares in the GDR. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1734 GMT 17 Aug 81 DW]

CZINEGE ADDRESSES GRADUATING MILITARY OFFICERS

LD201616 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 0755 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Speech by Hungarian Defense Minister Army Gen Lajos Czinege to graduating military officers, given on Constitution Day at Lajos Kossuth Square in Budapest--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests, young officer comrades! At this the graduation of officers, I warmly greet the members of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Politburo, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Government who are present here, the representatives of the party, state and social organs, the veteran militants of the Hungarian workers' movement in our midst and the active and retired officers and generals of the Hungarian Armed Forces and bodies. I greet the foreign guests who are honoring our ceremony with their presence, the members of the diplomatic corps, the military and air attaches, the representatives of the Soviet Army and the leaders and representatives of the delegations presently in our country on the occasion of the Fifth Summer Spartakiad of the friendly armies. I greet the parents and relatives of the young officers who are about to graduate. I greet all dear guests who have come to this ceremony today.

On behalf of all of us, I warmly greet the young officers of our Armed Forces who have completed their studies at the Lajos Kossuth Military Academy, the Mate Zalka Technical Military Academy, the Gyorgy Killian Technical Air Academy and at military academies and colleges in the Soviet Union and universities at home. It gives us particular pleasure that a significant number of noncommissioned officers, who already possess a certain experience in military service, have succeeded on this occasion in passing the officer's exams. We are glad that this is now the second occasion when young workers and peasants who earlier participated in productive work and who entered the ranks of our army from the work sector are graduating, choosing for their vocation the armed defense of the homeland.

Comrade officers, be proud of your voluntarily undertaken beautiful vocation and of the fact that, owing to the confidence of our people, you will become officers and commanders of modern socialist armed forces which faithfully cherish our freedom, fighting and revolutionary traditions and which are closely merged with the workers. The oath taken by our young officers at the start of their careers, in front of the National Assembly building and the state flag, on the anniversary of our socialist Constitution and during the harvest festival, is a symbol of the firm unity of the working people and the Armed Forces and the wholly social character of the building and defense of socialism.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests! On the 32nd anniversary of the birth of our Constitution, our entire people think with pride of the results of our work of socialist construction. It gathers new strength from the achievements made for the realization of the future great tasks. In our country the socialist system, the power of the people, is firm. Our internal political situation is stable. Relations between the MSZMP and the working people are characterized by mutual trust. The leading and guiding role of our revolutionary party is manifested in every sphere of social life. Our policy of alliance has withstood the test of time and, in consequence, the basis of our socialist state, the alliance of the working classes and the collaboration of the creative forces in society, are strengthening. Our entire people, with confidence and optimism in the future and in national unity, are working on the construction of our great social goal, the developed socialist society.

Our peoples' economy rests on stable foundations; it is developing on the whole in line with the main targets and requirements formulated in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. We are proceeding along the correct path. Our economy is increasingly capable of finding its way amidst the changed world economic circumstances.

In the agriculture sector we have largely made up for the loss suffered as a result of the unfavorable weather conditions last fall and this spring. To the pleasure and satisfaction of our entire people, our grain for the coming year is in our granaries. If the weather does not intervene, we can expect to gather in a fairly good harvest. We realistically believe that, by the successful realization of our economic tasks and the fulfillment of increased requirements, we can maintain our achievements and make further if modest advances in living conditions.

The fundamental source of our successes is that our people understand and realistically evaluate our position. As a result of the open and clear policy of our party, we are aware that further efforts are needed for the qualitative changes required for lasting progress later. In the interest of achieving our goals and plans, we shall continue to deepen and expand economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. We are firmly convinced that this is one of the main guarantees of further development of our homeland, our people and our socialist economy. At the same time we are purposefully expanding our political-economic relations with the countries which have recently become liberated from colonial expansion and we have all-round economic relations, based on equality, with the developed capitalist countries, despite the fact that they are endeavoring to apply various politically motivated discriminations against us.

Dear comrades and esteemed guests, our people, as adherents of peace, are filled with concern by the consequences of the coordinated attacks on detente by the extreme imperialist forces and by the deterioration in the international situation. As a result of the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles, more and more crisis centers and hotbeds of war have come about in the Near East and Middle East, in Indochina, Africa and Latin America.

We are witnessing day by day that, as a result of the influence of the most reactionary monopolist capitalist circles, the realization of the treaties signed in recent years and the initiatives aimed at further negotiations and agreements are meeting more and more obstacles. The extreme circles of the international bourgeoisie transgress with increasing brutality the elementary, fundamental norms governing relations between countries. These circles, unfortunately, are finding suitable spokesmen among certain statesmen as well. Those who make frequent and loud statements are not ashamed even of going so far as to send regular messages and advice on how to do what, on how things should be done by the socialist countries. Our modest answer is as follows: Thank you for the advice but we do not want it.

These extreme reactionary circles are shamelessly interfering in the life of the peoples who have become liberated from colonial and class oppression. They are providing almost limitless material, political, and military support to the most reactionary regimes and dictators oppressing and killing the people, without inhibition. They support everything and everyone opposing social progress.

By the unprecedented increase in military expenditure and the fanning of a new arms race the militarist forces want to place greater and greater burdens on the shoulders of humanity. The aggressive circles of the capitalist powers, particularly the United States, who are interested in rearmament, are endeavoring to upset the balance of power, especially the balance of military power, which has developed in the international sphere. They have made it their goal to attain military superiority. It is their clear intention to force their will on the peoples, including the socialist countries and the progressive forces in the world, from a position of strength. They are modernizing their armaments on the basis of medium and long-term development programs and are introducing even more destructive military technology, among them new medium-range missiles. A few days ago, The President of the United States announced the mass production of the neutron weapon. Because this is a battlefield weapon, and as Europe would play the role of an advanced battlefield in U.S. strategic plans, there is no doubt as to where they want to use this weapon.

They are carrying out an aggressive military deployment in the Near East and the Middle East. They are endeavoring to bring about new military alliances in various regions of the world. The Western statesmen and leading politicians who want to justify the increase in the arms race, the manufacture and deployment of the neutron weapon and the Euromissiles by saying that this will enable them to force the Soviet Union to the negotiating table are fooling their own peoples and leading them along a dangerous, false path. This is, quite simply, nonsense. The Soviet Union is making repeated proposals daily for a start to concrete, substantive negotiations and it is NATO and the United States which reject these proposals. They go on to argue that the more weapons they posses the greater their security and that there can be a situation in which in a possible war the aggressors can take his steps by centimetres; in other words, they can conceive of a so-called limited nuclear war. The essence of this morbid logic is that war is unavoidable. However, there is also the possibility of stopping the course of the employment of weapons of mass destruction. One should be profoundly aware that these assumptions are incorrect, that they lack any realistic bases. Their only purpose is to dull the vigilance of the peoples, to make public opinion accept the newer and newer stages of the arms race and their burdens.

The progressive forces of the world cannot, however, be misled by even the best sounding false arguments and slogans. This is reflected by the fact that the increasing aggressive policies of the extreme circles of international imperialism and the growing arms race have evoked and are evoking serious and justified concern, strong protest and increasingly resolute action on the part of the masses. Everything that has happened in the recent past in world politics, in international life, demands more and more that the forces of socialism close their ranks and strengthen further their solidarity with the forces of peace and progress, and take a firm stand in the face of every intrigue directed against their fundamental interests. Those whose actions are contrary to this are, willingly or not, bringing grist to the mills of imperialism, thereby inflicting serious damage on their own peoples and to the cause of universal human progress alike.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests. In this complex international situation when the elements of detente and international tension are concurrently present in world politics, the fraternal socialist countries, the progressive forces of mankind are conducting a tenacious struggle to defend the achievements of detente and extend detente to the military sphere. We consistently maintain that the disputed issues in international life should be resolved by negotiations, by peaceful methods. Our frequent initiatives, aimed at curbing the arms race, at the mutually proportional reduction of armaments, have served and are serving the goal of maintaining the balance of power at a lower level of armaments.

We regard it as particularly important at the present time that the negotiations on the limitation of strategic weapons should be continued and that substantive negotiations should begin on the medium-range missiles to be deployed in Europe and on the forward-based American nuclear devices. The fact that the forces fighting for socialism, social progress and peace all over the world are gathering strength gives new impetus to our struggle.

Under these circumstances, our people are filled with concern about the situation which has developed in Poland. We believe and trust that the Polish communists, by closing ranks and rallying the forces of socialism, the true patriots in Poland, will implement the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and will stabilize and strengthen the position of socialism in their country and prevent social and economic anarchy.

Comrades, esteemed guests. Because of the dangers threatening peace and international security, the Soviet Union and the member states of the Warsaw Pact, the socialist countries, conscious of their historic responsibility, filled with responsibility for the fate of mankind, are doing everything to ensure that the imperialist endeavors aimed at changing the balance of power should not succeed. Our people and the peoples of the socialist countries know from their own painful historical experiences and from the many lessons of the past decade, that imperialism must not be allowed to attain military superiority, because then it would endeavor to pursue a policy of diktat.

Although after Helsinki we had justified hopes that it would be possible to reduce forces and armaments, military burdens and expenditures in general, it is an unfortunate fact that this has not come about. Although there are 1,000 uses to which every forint could be put in our country, particularly today when the international economic circumstances are becoming increasingly difficult, for well-known reasons we are compelled to keep our Armed Forces on the necessary technical and combat-ready level and to modernize our People's Army in accordance with the interest of our country and people.

Our working people agree with the defense purposes of our revolutionary party and our government. They ensure the conditions required for the development of our Armed Forces, our People's Army, for the maintenance of its combat-readiness at a high level. The commanders, officers and soldiers of our Armed Forces do their best to honor their obligations in their entirety. In unity with the working people and in close collaboration with each other, they reliably defend our social order and our socialist homeland, and they take an active part in the work of socialist construction.

Young comrade officers: These are the circumstances in which you will begin your service. As a result of the care of the working people, you have prepared for your chosen vocation at well-equipped educational institutions and educational centers which provide a high level of training.

You have acquired the knowledge necessary for carrying out the vocation of an officer through hard, tenacious and diligent work. In your new posts you are to utilize the political and professional knowledge which you have acquired and your experiences in the movement. [Presumably reference to KISZ] You will become commanders worthy of emulation, the leaders and teachers of your subordinates. You are to participate, as befits officers of the socialist Armed Forces, in public life, in social and movement tasks. In line with the requirements of the military revolution you are constantly to enrich your professional and general knowledge. You must develop your political education daily, perfecting the abilities required for carrying out your service duties. You are to train on a high level the young soldiers and Border Guards entrusted in your care for the armed service of the homeland, to be loyal to our just cause, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, to respect other peoples and to practice friendship in arms with the fraternal armies.

I hope with all my heart that you are also balanced, contented and happy people in your private lives and useful citizens of our socialist homeland.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the graduation ceremony and solemn oath taking, I express my thanks to the dear parents and relatives for the hard work with which they raised their sons and helped them in their preparations for the vocation of an officer. I express my thanks to the teachers and educators of our young officers, the party and youth organizations, the production and military collectives, all those who directed and helped them toward the path of armed service to the homeland, a vocation which requires a man's whole effort.

I express my appreciation to the commanders, teachers, party and youth organizations of the military academies, universities at home, and the Soviet military educational institutions, for the successful educational work with which they have prepared our young people to carry out their tasks as officers. To you, young comrade officers, I wish with all my heart much success, soldiers' luck, strength and health for the fulfillment of your vocation as officers, and in your personal lives much joy and happiness.

SPEECHES, RALLIES MARK CONSTITUTION DAY OBSERVANCE

Officials Speak at Rallies

LD201632 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Aug (MTI)--Hungary's socialist Constitution took effect 32 years ago: Since then August 20 is marked as Constitution Day. The ceremonies observing the day started with grand rallies in four cities of the country on Wednesday, with party and state leaders addressing them.

Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, stressed in his speech made at a Constitution Day function at east Hungarian Bekescsaba that in Hungary "the working class exercises power in alliance with the whole people and labours on the construction of advanced socialist society."

"It is our decided intention," he said, "to fully execute everything the HSWP has laid down in its program declaration. We want to ensure well-being for our people and make our way to among the industrially advanced countries. We have the national resources to rely upon and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the rest of the CMEA countries provides also a solid international background to these efforts."

He also explained that in spite of the difficult world economic situation at present, it is the firm intention of the HSWP and the Hungarian Government to maintain the standard of living the Hungarian people have achieved and slightly and in a differentiated way even to raise it.

Still discussing the unfavourable development of the international situation, he stressed, among other things: "Together with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries we advocate negotiations and peaceful political solution of the problems in Europe just as well as in other parts of the world. Time and again we offer the possibility of settling the moot questions via negotiations and it is here for the world to see: It is not our fault that these negotiations never take place. However, even in a senseless competition the socialist community can stand its ground. In protection of the security of the socialist community and the achievements of socialism we have to, and also do, make all the necessary sacrifices in close cooperation with our companions-in-arms, the member states of the Warsaw Treaty organization.

In a speech made at a rally at west Hungarian Csorna, Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, praised the significance of the national unity which has been forged in the course of building socialism.

"In today's Hungary the national unity which ties our people with close bonds in the pursuit of an identical goal, is strong," he emphasized, adding: "In promotion of the construction of advanced socialist society the committees and activists of the National Unity Front will labour also in the future for the strengthening of the alliance of workers and peasants, for deepening the trust in one another of these two fundamental classes.

At the same time by creating various forums the National Unity Front increases the chances of the intelligentsia for ever broader participation in the affairs of society." He added: "The expert knowledge, initiating spirit of the intellectuals, as well as the creative activity of our scientists and artists play an ever growing part in the planning and realization of our country-building tasks."

Constitution Day was marked Wednesday in Dunaujvaros, central Hungary, by inaugurating the first stage of a converter steel works in the Dunai iron works. A mass rally there was addressed by Joszef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Excerpts from his speech:

Many-sided cooperation within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) is an indispensable source and a key factor of our economic progress. Half of Hungary's foreign trade is transacted with the socialist countries. Seventy percent of Hungary's raw material imports and 80 percent of its energy imports come from the socialist countries, while over a third of Hungary's exports go there. However, security assured by flourishing cooperation in the CMEA should in none of the sectors encourage anyone to take things easy and stall urgent decisions and tasks. Hungary's industry, agriculture and foreign trade are facing tougher challenges than before because of the involved capitalist world market situation and a sharpened international situation. The problems caused by the crisis abroad are exacerbated by problems entailed in restructuring of internal structure of economy and shifting from the accustomed extensive type of economic development to the intensive.

Hungary cannot successfully adapt to the adverse external conditions unless it streamlines the management of its industry and makes production more efficient and economic, Mr. Marjai said among others.

A Constitution Day mass rally at the village of Kisvarda, eastern Hungary was addressed by Arpad Pullai, Hungary's minister of posts and communications.

Gaspar Speech

LD201732 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Aug 81

["Excerpts" from speech by Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, at 19 August Constitution Day rally in Szechenyi Park, Bekescsaba--recorded]

[Text] August 20 is the month of the Harvest Festival and of the Constitution--the Harvest Festival, symbolic of creative work which secures the basis of our existence. We are celebrating the Constitution, which is the basic document of our social system. The working class offered a main role to Hungarian peasantry and the Hungarian peasantry was able to take advantage of this and since then, hand-in-hand with the working class, it has worked and cooperated for the prosperity of Hungary. However, the class basis of our social system further broadened with the achievements of alliance policies, and now the working class exerts power together with all of the working strata--this is one of the tokens of our past successes, and it is also a condition for our future progress.

We have created extremely valuable material and cultural assets. This is in itself of significance. Today in Hungary we have an industry with supportive power; we have an agriculture which reaches and approaches world standards; we have a living standard which can be measured in European terms; social requirements have been more or less satisfied, and everyone can take advantage--and does so--of the right to study and be educated. This is the case even if we have unsolved problems, if there are not enough dwellings, or if the wages system and system of distribution is still not perfect. Everything we have achieved in historical terms stands.

Social requirements are increasing very quickly, and this is good. Let people be more exacting every day, but whoever wants to fulfill his own personal needs and demands should bear in mind that if the demands are greater, then he must give more to the common cash register, out of which he can also satisfy his own personal requirements.

I have said that we have problems with our system of distribution, with these many types of price rises. It does not only depend on us how much things cost; if production costs increase, then naturally consumer prices must also change. However, we strive in this more difficult economic situation so that whoever works and produces more also has a real income which increases more than the average.

The WFTU main council held its session in Budapest several weeks ago; representatives of workers from all regions of the world were here. On the one hand they viewed our reality: We heard and listened to the acknowledgement with satisfaction, because that is always pleasant. They do not really understand how it is possible that the increase in the level of consumer prices is not higher than, say, five percent in Hungary. They do not understand it, because even in countries working or living in the best conditions, the increase in prices is a minimum of 8 percent--more often 14-15, 20 or 25 percent. Countries which are much wealthier and more developed than Hungary do not understand that life security exists in Hungary and that there is no unemployment. We should not get accustomed to these and consider these to be matter-of-course. We should be glad of what there is, but we should endeavor for better. It is a very good thing for us to take pleasure in our achievements on a festive holiday; our society is able and called upon to do more.

Sarlos Speech

LD202128 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Speech by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front, at 19 August Constitution Day rally in Beloianniaz Park in Csorna--recorded]

[Text] We were liberated and became an independent, free country 36 years ago. And we became what we can proudly proclaim everywhere in the world now: We are the citizens of socialist Hungary, or Hungarians. These 36 years have not been a long time. However, regarding the weight, strength and nature of development, these 36 years have been much more than the previous 1,000 years. They have been much more, because they have enabled us to truly adapt ourselves to Europe; they have enabled us to be part of the world's development and to speak calmly of our future, because we are certain that we are following a good path and that we are acting correctly.

There were notions before 1948 which continuously stated that we were alone, because there were no people in Europe who were related to us and who spoke the same language. Besides this it was also stated that if two or three Hungarians met one another, then disagreement began. However, we state that if 2 or 3 Hungarians, or if 10.7 million Hungarians meet one another, even then there is no reasons for them to diverge, because they have an opportunity to think collectively, to have common joys and common problems.

We were able to create in this country a political and moral unity among people who belong to various social strata, who are on various cultural levels. who perhaps speak in various mother tongues. This political and moral unity was created among people who have differing outlooks, but who are connected by one thing: They are citizens of a state building socialism, Hungary, which gives them faith and possibilities to understand others, which is a source of security for all who want to create and build.

Unity can be created among 10.7 million people. It can be created if there is something to believe in, something to do, and if there is the strength to avert what must be feared.

We have worked out a program in Hungary, in agreement with the population and with the encouragement of the population and taking into account the population's proposals, which can outline the future for all of us. We depend on one another, we live together and we have been able to create suitable relations for one another. Can we conclude from this that the 10.7 million people think identically, and proceed together at the same tempo in this country? I think that there can never be 100 percent uniformity in thought, because there's no accounting for tastes as the Hungarian proverb says, and if these are different, then we see the very same thing in varying ways. However, variations in how the details are viewed is different from variations in how the goal itself is vieved. If I call the goal socialism and I accept this, and if everyone adapts his attitude and work to the service of this goal, then there can be variations in method in attitude and work, but unity nevertheless exists.

I am also aware that it is inconceivable for everyone to always agree with everything in the program of the government and the party. However, I also know that we are equal to the debate with the people in disagreement. We can defend what we want to say because not only are we able to proclaim, not only can we bring forth resolutions, but we can justify that we are acting rightly with principles, arguments, facts, determination, and work, and we experience, with conviction, that the people who dispute with us on many issues are able to work together with us when it is an issue of building the country.

Korom Speaks

LD202020 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 20 Aug (MTI)--Today Hungary is marking the 32nd anniversary of the birth of its socialist Constitution. A mass rally was held at a tiny historical locality in southern Hungary, Opusztaszer, and the speaker was Mihaly Korom, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP

Mihaly Korom gave an appraisal of the Constitution and paid tribute to King Stephen I, the founder of the Hungarian state. Socialist Hungary reveres the memory of King Stephen I for his courageous search for social and economic progress has remained an example to follow, he said: In Hungary August 20 is also the Day of the New Bread--an old popular holiday. Mihaly Korom then continued:

"There is law and order in Hungary in harmony with the Constitution. The political situation is stable, people live under consolidated conditions, work in a disciplined manner, and the country's wealth has been enriched. The power centres in Hungary are the party and the working class," said the CC secretary; then added:

"Of the class relations in Hungary let me tell that the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia have been coming closer to one another, their principal interests [word indistinct] political and they work in creative cooperation. On that identity of interests are based on the HSWP's policy of alliances and the firm political basis of socialist order: the alliance of workers and peasants. On that basis the Patriotic People's Front assures the framework for the unfolding of national unity. All the social classes and strata, party members and non-party people, believers and non-believers, by joining forces with Hungary's national minorities--who are fully emancipated--work in cooperation to accomplish the common socialist objectives."

Of socialist democracy, M. Korom said that it was a very high priority for the party and state leadership because socialist democracy helps unfold the creative powers of the people and it strengthens their awareness of being proprietors of public property.

Referring to world affairs, Mr. Korom said that the international situation had recently deteriorated. The increased aggressiveness of imperialism--first of all, United States imperialism--has heightened pressures worldwide. War-industry monopolies have ever strongly asserted their interests in the policies of the Washington administration. Reality-blind cold-war policies--which have already proved to be untenable--are again surfacing. It is clearly indicated by the fact--which also shows the further deterioration of the situation--that the United States has frozen the implementation of the treaty concluded on the limitation of strategic arms. It is seeking military superiority and is goading its allies to also intensify their military buildup.

In this involved international situation the community of socialist countries has carried out a firm policy and has put forward initiatives in order to protect the achievements of peace and detente. The socialist countries are not seeking a military superiority, yet they will never let anyone to talk with them from the position of strength. That is why senseless is the policy with which certain Western circles are striving to force a more and more expensive and dangerous round of the arms race.

"We continue to advocate negotiations and the policy of peaceful coexistence. We are convinced that all contentious issues can and must be settled at the negotiating table. There is room for solving the problems, and the epochal intiatives of the 26th CPSU Congress showed concretely how to proceed forward [no closing quote mark]

Then Mr Korom spoke of how important the unity of the socialist community was. He stressed that Hungary will continue to strengthen fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. "The Hungarian people are keenly following events in Poland and are sincerely concerned by the news speaking of obstacles in the way and attempts to distrub socialist renewal. We believe that, led by the vanguard of workers, the Polish people will soon overcome the crisis and will be able to concentrate on the tasks of socialist building," concluded his speech Mihaly Korom.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD191828 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Aug (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers met in session on Wednesday. With the involvement of the competent representation bodies it discussed proposals pertaining to the development of the activities of small plants and cooperatives which play an important part in the supply of the population and in the modernization of the structural system of economy.

The government discussed the comprehensive report of the economic commission on the experiences of execution of the measures made with a view to updating some technical provisions and rules and simplifying certain administrative procedures. It established that work was progressing well. A significant cut has been effected in compulsory standards.

The government heard the report of the economic commission in compliance with the measures designed to ensure smooth energy supply in 1981. It established that the austerity measures have promoted the desired end and for this the government expressed appreciation.

On the basis of the relevant report of the science-political commission, the government evaluated the experiences of the first half year in the fulfilment of the programs marked out by the medium-range research plan and passed a resolution to speed up work.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, END OF PRESS STRIKE

TRYBUNA LUDU Statement

AU201407 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Aug 81 pp 1-2

["Statement by TRYBUNA LUDU Editorial Board on the So-Called Days Without the Press" and commentary on the same topic signed "(BIC)"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AS REPORTED, THE NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION OF SOLIDARITY LAST WEEK ADOPTED A DECISION ON A "PRESS STRIKE" AND ON SUSPENDING NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION ON 19 AND 20 AUGUST. THE DECISION WAS MOTIVATED BY THE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE UNION AND THE LACK OF ACCESS TO THE MASS MEDIA TO PRESENT THE UNION'S POINT OF VIEW.

TO EXAMINE THE ISSUE, ON THE AFTERNOON OF 17 AUGUST THE BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATION AND THE CIRCLE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF POLISH JOURNALISTS OF TRYBUNA LUDU HELD A JOINT MEETING WHICH ADOPTED A DECISION PROTESTING AGAINST SUCH PRACTICES, AND A LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE PRINTER COLLEAGUES IN THE HOUSE OF POLISH PRINT, AND TO OUR PAPER'S PRINTING HOUSE. WE PUBLISH BELOW PASSAGES FROM THESE DOCUMENTS.

The decision adopted by the basic PZPR organization and the circles of the Association of Polish Journalists of TRYBUNA LUDU in particular states:

"...In the difficult period experienced by us at present, a period in which everything is in short supply, including the press, a period full of tensions and unrest, the public needs complete and current information about the situation in the country. Deprival of this actually restricts the satisfaction of one of the fundamental social needs. It also infringes upon our rights as journalists and as readers.

"That strike is political in nature. It does not serve social peace and jeopardizes the line of agreement invariably advocated by us as the only chance for the socialist renewal of our life.

"We try to pursue that line, providing the readers with a maximum of businesslike and complete information. It is our right to give commentaries in accordance with our views....

"We traditionally accomplish our tasks jointly with our comrade printers. The strike call addressed to them is an attempt to break this tradition and to use them for political purposes.

"In our country's present situation, a constructive action is needed on the part of our creative, trade organization, the Association of Polish Journalists. We call on our journalist colleagues, both party and nonparty member, for such an action. The letter by five representatives of the governing bodies of the Association of Polish Journalists, published in the most recent issue of SOLIDARNOSC weekly, is not such an action. The letter does not reflect the views and feelings of all journalists affiliated in the Association of Polish Journalists. Not even the association's statutory elective bodies were consulted about it and its one-sidedness objectively only aggravates tensions."

The letter to printer colleagues in the House of Polish Print in particular says:

"Jointly with you, printer colleagues, we have been publishing TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, pursuing the line of agreement initiated at the Sixth Central Committee Plenum and fully endorsed by the Ninth PZPR Congress.... We have been trying to do that in the best way possible; that is, to inform honestly and to clearly present the PZPR position....

"For this reason we protest against the decision of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity, which proclaimed 19 and 20 August 'days without the press,' pleading that the public was not informed about Solidarity decisions. That allegation is untrue....

"We received with satisfaction the decision of the Printers Trade Union not to join the announced strike. We also hope that printer colleagues affiliated with Solidarity and engaged in printing TRYBUNA LUDU, having examined the motives which should guide them, will abstain from proclaiming the strike....

"We wish to serve society along with you.... And we do not want to be blamed by the readers even for a day without the press."

[Begin "(BIC)" commentary] The National Coordinating Commission of the Solidarity Printers Trade Union which, on the basis of the decision adopted by the National Consultative Commission, proclaimed the press strike, also addressed an appeal to press readers. It begins: "The printers affiliated with Solidarity protest against your being stupefied by manipulated and one-sided information in the mass media. In opposition to that, we will take the action of 'days without the press.' Solidarity advocates honest criticism combined with the possibility of presenting the union's position in the press, radio and television."

The paradox of this appeal lies in the fact that we, the TRYBUNA LUDU collective, are also against stupefying the readers, against manipulating, and for an honest criticism and presentation of views. Inherent in the printed word is the fact that it is palpable evidence. For the millions of our readers the copies of TRYBUNA LUDU are precisely such evidence.

We are a press organ of the PZPR Central Committee, but we are also a newspaper for all Poles. This is why Lech Walesa, Solidarity chairman, repeatedly published his pronouncements in our columns and in interviews with our journalists. This is why we have been reporting on decisions and resolutions by the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity and by its regional boards. This is why we published summaries of the recent decisions of the National Consultative Commission and statements by the government's press spokesman, and this is why TRYBUNA LUDU constantly reports on Solidarity press conferences.

The accusation of one-sidedness and of stupefying does not apply to us. One should rather ask which of Solidarity's publications with a large circulation honestly, if even briefly, discussed the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress? Which of them reports on Sejm sessions and Sejm decisions that are so important for the nation?

Printers affiliated with Solidarity end their appeal to the readers saying: "Freedom of print guarantees the August 1980 agreements."

How can this correct statement be reconciled with their decisions which eventually mean the opposite: Keep quiet. For the sake of the mission of the journalist trade, we do not accept that.

Availability of Papers

LD201104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] By virtue of an earlier decision of the KKP [National Consultative Commission] of NSZZ Solidarity, Wednesday was the first day of the press strike that is continuing today. According to the organizers, the campaign has been proclaimed in protest against restrictions on Solidarity's access to the mass media, particularly radio and television.

Despite serious difficulties with printing, transportation and distribution, the country had press on Wednesday.

The Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, the Kielce SLOWO LUDU, the Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA, the Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA, the DZIENNIK ZACHODNY printed in Katowice and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI have all appeared in undiminished format and circulation.

TRYBUNA LUDU, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and the popular EKSPRES WIECZORNY were available in Warsaw. In Lublin, SZTANDAR LUDU and the evening paper KURIER LUBELSKI have appeared. PAP reports that the demand for papers in that town was reminiscent of 1944 during the first days after liberation when the single page RZECZPOSPOLITA used to appear.

Special Area Editions Reviewed

LD201341 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpts] We have reports about the regional press sent by our correspondents.

Just as yesterday, writes the correspondent of Radom radio, Zdzislaw (Hemp), on the initiative of the voivodship party echelon and the entire journalists' milieu, a joint edition of SLOWO LUDU and ZYCIE RADOMSKIE appeared today in all the Ruch kiosks of Radom Voivodship. The four-column paper conveys current agency information concerning, among other things, the session of the party Central Committee Politburo and the socio-economic situation of the country.

Among the many articles particular attention is merited by the article entitled: "You Have Our Full Support, Zosia" [diminutive of Zofia]. It concerns the speech by party Central Committee Politburo member Zofia Grzyb, brigade-leader from Radoskor factory, at the Second Plenum of the Central Committee.

As a member of NSZZ Solidarity she critically assessed the attempts by this union to undertake extra statutory activity. SLOWO LUDU-ZYCIE RADOMSKIE quotes the opinions of the Raddoskor workforce, who fully support the stance of their representative in the supreme party authorities.

The paper also quotes the opinions of its readers concerning the so-called "days without press." Here is one:

During the past few months the mass media, in my opinion, were fulfilling their role better and better, stated Haline Stepien, a worker from the agricultural mechanization repair works in Radom. And in this situation, Solidarity announces "days without the press." One can hardly agree with such a stance. What is the aim of such an action? One might think they are trying to play the [word indistinct] which in the papers have been recently criticized for one sort of undertaking or another.

The following reports about what today's press writes are given by correspondents from Lodz, Olsztyn, Gdansk and Zielona Gora:

Days Without Press--And Yet With the Press: This title is the main headline of today's edition of GLOS ROBOTNICZY. In the article we read, among other things: And so, after all, the days without press announced by NSZZ Solidarity have remained days with the press--albeit a press with a restricted number of titles and with very small circulations.

Today, as yesterday, the GLOS ROBOTNICZY appeared, distributed by the district committees of the PZPR to the Lodz works enterprises, and posted in the window of the press building at (Piastowska) Street [word indistinct] and several other points around the town.

(?It also appeared) on sale on the street, even though in modest quantities; it was sold from an improvised stall in front of the editorial building.

Further on we read: We have received numerous, extremely pleasant telephone calls, thanking the team of the GLOS ROBOTNICZY, although--we note for the sake of objectivity--there were also voices supporting the strike, and stubbornly repeating that the press publishes lies.

In the tri-city, the only paper to appear was printed under the firm name of three coastal editorial offices: GLOS WYBRZEZA, DZIENNIK BALTYCKI and WIECZOR WYBRZEZA. It was published in tabloid format, and in four columns. It was distributed in the works enterprises, outside the network of the Ruch kiosks.

The paper primarily carries news from PAP; it also reports on preparations for the national conference which will take place in Gdansk University, tackling the topic: "The Bank and the Enterprise in the Conditions of Economic Reform." It also carries a report on the unloading of food products in the port of Gdynia, on the session of Solidarity's National Congress Commission [krajowa komisja zjazdowa], and an interview with the artistic director of the review "True Songs", opening today in the Olivia Hall.

Today's special edition of GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA appeared with a circulation of 25,000 copies; 10,000 more than yesterday, but still with reduced information.

The four-page paper reports on the session of the Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL, on the meeting between Stanislaw Kania and the delegation of the Autonomous Trade Unions, and between the premier and the directors of enterprises, as well as on the opening in Gdansk of the Natinal Congress Commission of NSZZ Solidarity.

There is also a communique by the General Prosecutor's Office concerning the start of investigations into the action, on 15 August by members of Solidarity preventing part of the workforce of the Olsztyn graphic works from undertaking their work, even though they wished to.

There is also the popular column: "Yesterday in the Voivodship," and a report on the stay in Olsztyn by PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Albin Siwak.

It should be added that yesterday, by as early as 0800, it was impossible to buy a newspaper in the kiosks, and today's edition was also bought out quickly.

And now about the Silesian press, over to Katowice: Yesterday and today, as on every day, the Katowice dailies TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA and DZIENNIK ZACHODNY reached the readers at the normal time in the everyday circulations and sizes.

On the first page of TRYBUNA, there are thanks for the employees of the press graphic works in Katowice, associated in the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Printing Workers, offered in the name of the readers and journalists, who also thank the transportation workers and the distributors for the fact that the successive copy of TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA was able to reach the readers.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Cited

LD201012 Warsaw PAP in English 0824 GMT 20 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--Commenting on Solidarity's action aimed against the press Jerzy Rulicz of the ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, inter alia:

"In my belief, the strike action aimed against the press will be interpreted both in Poland and abroad as a manifestation of Solidarity's growing weakness and an inept attempt to rebuild authority by, among other things, providing its leaders with protection against criticism.

"The union is fighting for a broader access to television. The leaflet and free-union publications campaign has erected a wall of mistrust of state leadership. Therefore, the reserve that accompanies all attempts to consider this proposal and do something about it should not come as a surprise. I think that a lot depends on Solidarity's good will and its manner of proving that the union press is not deprived of the sense of the weight of spoken and written words.

"It is thus necessary to create a good climate, and the strike action is not serving such an aim as it overtly convinces that the organizers aim at obtaining full freedom for propaganda activity by force, for an activity, and this I (?want) to stress, that not only is it not subjected to any kind of censorship but it is also protected from criticism. Is there any country in the world whose labour unions would enjoy such a privilege?" Jerzy Rulicz concluded.

Strike Canceled in Areas

LD201548 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Here is a news item that has just arrived: The strike has been called off in the printing plants subordinate to the printing industry amalgamation in Szczecin, Olsztyn, Bialystok, Lublin, Poznan, Rzeszow and Opole and also in the House of Polish Print in Warsaw, where the majority of the central press is printed.

Printing House Suspends Strike

LD201724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw: The Solidarity works commission in the graphic works of the House of Polish Print has informed the management that the sit-in strike at the newspaper printing works has been suspended.

Press Strike Ends

LD201838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The 2-day strike by printers of NSZZ Solidarity is over and throughout the country they are commencing normal work for printing tomorrow's papers.

Today, on the second day without press, there were probably fewer papers in the kiosks than yesterday; this does not mean, however, that there were none at all. The papers appeared today with reduced circulation and format, and in some towns under joint titles. On the other hand, the inhabitants of Bydgoszcz, Torun and Wloclawek received normal editions of their newspapers yesterday and today.

Zdzislaw Andruszkiewicz, chairman of the Prasa, Ksiazka-Ruch-Workers' Publishing Cooperative, informed foreign and Polish journalists on the course of the press strike announced for yesterday and today by the decision of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity.

He said that, thanks to the enormous effort by the employees' groups of the workers' publishing cooperative, it was possible to publish current editions of the daily newspapers both in Warsaw and in the 15 regional centers; apart from Krakow. Not all papers appeared in their normal published form; but they were published and distributed.

He denied the report from some quarters that foreign printing centers were used. He also pointed out that Gdansk and Poznan editorial offices decided on editions of joint papers under the headings of the three titles which appear in each of those towns.

In Warsaw current editions were printed in a smaller size than usual, and lower circulations of TRYBUNA LUDU, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and EKSPRES WIECZORNY were issued. Moreover, the Wednesday editions of ZYCIE WARSZAWY and TRYBUNA MAZOWIECKA were printed. However, the distribution of both papers was blocked by the works Solidarity and unfortunately they did not reach their readers.

Replying to a question the chairman of the workers publishing cooperative reported that in cases where illegal conduct was ascertained, the organs of the prosecutor's office informed the organizers about the sanctions connected with this.

As for the distribution of the dailies, despite all the difficulties it proceeded efficiently. Apart from sales in some kiosks, a special delivery of papers was made to the largest works enterprises and there were street sales by members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth. Only occasionally did kiosk personnel refuse to accept the dailies for sale.

It is gratifying that the great effort put into the publishing of the press--which appeared throughout the whole country--was greeted appropriately and sympathetically by the broad masses of readers, despite the appeal to boycott the purchasing of papers.

We are of the opinion--Zdzislaw Andruszkiewicz stated--that the assumptions adopted by Solidarity concerning the struggle for access to the media by its total blockade in our community cannot meet with universal support, and must give rise to doubts concerning the real purpose of this action.

Speaking of those who worked to publish the press during these 2 days, the chairman of the workers publishing cooperative stated that not all were able to carry out their intentions, since in a number of printing houses Solidarity proclaimed sit-in strikes.

More From Andruszkiewicz

LD202052 Warsaw PAP in English 1740 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--The (?head) of the publishing house Prasa, Ksiazka Ruch, bringing out 39 central and voivodship dailies, Zdzislaw Andruszkiewicz informed today representatives of national and foreign press here about the course of the printers' strike staged on August 19 and 20. He stated that general objectives of the so-called days without newspapers in Poland have not been reached, because many dailies have come out. Published were for instance the TRYBUNA LUDU PUWP CC paper, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Army paper, EXPRESS WIECZORNY Warsaw evening paper, and dailies in Bydgoszcz, Kielce, Lublin, Katowice and Zielona Gora. Besides, dailies in a scaledown layout, with less pages and smaller circulation, appeared in Poland's ten regional centres. In some voivodship cities such as Gdansk and Poznan, which have regularly three dailies out, there appeared one daily under the three titles.

In Warsaw, alongside the three aformentioned newspapers, on Wednesday published was ZYCIE WARSZAWY and TRYBUNA MAZOWIECKA, the distribution of which was blocked by the Solidarity factory organization and only a small part of the copies reached readers.

Andruszkiewicz said that in cases where the strikers' activity was found incompatible with law, prosecutors informed them about the sanctions involved.

In the light of these facts we assess that the goals of the press strike were not reached, he said. It was thanks to good will and work on the part of many journalists, printers, newsmen, publishers, transport and communication workers. We are of the opinion, declared Andruszkiewicz, that the Solidarity assumptions of the struggle for access to information media involving total blockade cannot meet with universal support.

AFP Describes Situation

NC201350 Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT 20 Aug 81

[By Claudine Canetti]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (AFP)--A strike that deprived Poles of their newspapers for two days ended today as the independent labor federation Solidarity said it would begin fresh negotiations with the government over union access to the airwaves.

The two national dailies, the party and Army papers, were printed by the military but again could not be found in kiosks today. The television gave a special news bulletin this morning to keep people informed of current events.

The strike ended this evening after the Presidium of Solidarity's National Coordinating Committee informed all local sections of printing works and distribution centres that new talks would start next week on the union's complaint it was being denied access to the mass media.

The official news agency PAP, quoting the Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, said Solidarity's movement to protest against its lack of means to respond to official attacks had "not worked".

"The arrogant self-assurance of the Solidarity activists who wanted to give us 'days without press' has simply foundered in ridicule," the paper said. It added that "the newspapers have reached the readers--not all, obviously, as the number of copies was reduced--but all the same, it was possible to get them."

The party paper TRYBUNA LUDU, meanwhile, charged that the strike movement was in line with the wishes of some of Solidarity's leaders to "put on the pressure with a view to a confrontation".

It looked as if the movement had wide support both from printers and newspaper sellers.

In several provincial towns, including Gdansk, Poznan and Lublin, local newspapers printed on military presses had to be taken to the kiosks by military trucks, but many sellers refused to handle them, putting up little Polish flags to indicate that they were taking part in the movement.

In Elblag, near Gdansk, all that could be had from the kiosks was posters and leaflets supporting Solidarity's position.

Last night, at the end of the first day's action, PAP said the movement was "of a political nature", adding that the strike, "unprecedented in the history of post-war Poland", showed that "some circles in Solidarity would like to decide on the working of the media".

The national television accused Solidarity of hampering freedom of expression and the right to information, while other press organs had already proclaimed sarcastically that the union was calling for the right to criticism--provided that it itself was spared from the criticism.

The union is angry over the fact that despite promises from the authorities incorporated in last summer's agreements, Solidarity has still not been given one hour a week on the national radio, 20 minutes on regional broadcasts, and 30 minutes on national and 20 minutes on regional television.

The government is theoretically in agreement on the principle of radio and television time, but refuses to let Solidarity itself control use of the time, insisting that the broadcasts be controlled by official journalists.

Difficulties in Stopping Strike

LD202032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The general press strike is over. The printers have started normal work on tomorrow's newspapers. We have been informed, however, that the strike in Olsztyn has not been stopped. The local printers, members of Solidarity, are offended by the content of the television news report and are demanding that it be corrected. In Rzeszow the action has been suspended, but a strike alert is being maintained.

There were also problems with calling off the strike action in the House of Polish Print printing plant in Warsaw. A meeting with Lech Walesa took place. Finally the Solidarity's plant committee [kdmisia zakladowa] informed the management that the sit-in strike in the newspaper printing plant would be suspended.

Printers Union Thanks Workers

LD201922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Statement by Eugeniusz Kupiszyn, chairman of the Main Board of the NSZZ of Print Workers, on 20 August--recorded]

[Text] In connection with the "days without press" proclaimed by the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity on 19 and 20 August, the Main Board of the NSZZ of Print Workers passed a resolution not to support this action and the branch union printers proceeded to print the daily press. I would (?therefore) like to thank all comrade printers and all employees who helped during these 2 difficult days to distribute the newspapers and all those who contributed by their work to society's obtaining the (?necessary) information. The papers appeared in Warsaw, Katowice, Kielce, Lodz, Bydgoszcz, Opole, Szczecin, Gdansk and many other towns. Naturally, they were smaller in size. However, I would like to stress that the comrade printers in the union which I represent have, since 1870, had a good printers' tradition and have always, by their hard and honest work, been the transmitters of words.

In these difficult days in Poland, at a time when there are so many economic and political anomalies, we were of the opinion that information should reach society. That was why we passed that resolution and the branch union printers, in response to our appeal, proceeded to print the newspapers. Today, TRYBUNA LUDU appeared in Warsaw, as did ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and EKSPRES WIECZORNY. I would like [words indistinct] to stress this issue: The branch union printers worked in order to inform society through the press.

In some plants, including the Olsztyn printing workers, in Koszalin, and in several other places, there were regrettable incidents where comrade printers were not allowed to get to their work posts; or curtailment of entering and leaving the workplace. This is in contravention of the (?law, the) right to work which is in force in Poland. The Main Board has protested over this.

Branch Unions Condemn Strike

LD202014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] In a session in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Albin Szyszka, the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions expressed support for the stance of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of workers in the printing industry as well as respect and recognition for those printers who, thanks to their citizenly attitude, did not permit the public to be deprived of the press during the last 2-days. The thuggish methods of certain organizers of the strike which were applied to printers in Warsaw, Olsztyn, Koszalin and Lodz, were condemned. In the opinion of the commission, they are a violation of the constitutional right to work and of the principles of democracy and tolerance.

Apart from this, the subjects and stance of the commission at the coming talks with the government were also discussed. An attitude was adopted with regard to the undertaking of work on free Saturdays and an initial stance was adopted with regard to the government proposal to raise the lowest old-age and other pensions, for which the branch union movement has been fighting for months.

Kielce Events Debate

LD202204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] We have received a protest today from the strike committee of the press printing plant in Kielce. In yesterday evening's edition of this program, a correspondent's report from Kielce provided information on the course of the sit-in strike in the press printing plant. Regarding this report, Solidarity members in Kielce say that it is not true that the section of the printing plant's workforce which belongs to Solidarity blocked the presses, making it impossible to print ECHO DNIA, Kielce's afternoon paper, which begins to be printed in the morning but which did not appear because workers belonging to Solidarity did not start work. It is not true that Solidarity members stopped members of the branch trade union and journalists and proofreaders of SLOWO LUDU from beginning the second shift. After coming to an agreement with the plant strike committee, they were let into the premises of the printing plant and started work without hindrance. It is also untrue that the radio reporter was not allowed into the plant premises, because on that day no Polish radio journalist requested the strike committee to enable him to be in. So much for the content of the protest.

We asked our Kielce reporter, (Slawomir Herman), for an explanation:

[Begin (Herman) recording] This morning I received the protest of the Kielce press typographic plant strike committee questioning my report of yesterday broadcast in this program's evening edition. I consider the accusations made in it to be largely groundless. In this connection I will review the last 2 days' course of events. Yesterday, several minutes after 1400, the action announced under the slogan "days without press" was transformed in Kielce's typographic plant into a sit-in strike. A section of the workforce, members of the NSZZ of printers, did not break off their work and prepared papers for printing. The printing process, however, was held up by Solidarity's strike committee which prevented the activiation of the rotary press. The arguments that the branch union printers wanted to work and put out the paper did not convince the strike committee's members. Several journalists were not admitted to the area of the typographic plant, nor were several proofreaders on their way to their daily work. I was informed by telephone that I too would not be admitted to the work site. My statement in yesterday's report that the second shift was not admitted to the plant area was inaccurate. [end recording]

Olsztyn Continues Strike

LD211038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The 2-day strike by printers belonging to NSZZ Solidarity ended yesterday (?afternoon) and the press has appeared normally throughout the country today.

The only exception is Olsztyn. Yesterday, despite the appeal by the National Consultative Commission and the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity, Warmia and Mazury region, the workforce of the Olsztyn printing works decided to continue the strike. The decision was supported by 261 out of the 320 present at a meeting of the workforce.

The conflict arose out of the broadcast on the television news of a PAP communique by a press spokesman for the Prosecutor General's Office stating that in the Olsztyn printing works a part of the workforce, although it wanted to, was not allowed to work on the so-called "days without the press."

The majority of the workforce declared that this report was untrue; another cause for the conflict is the refusal by the mangement to pay employees for work done during the strike; apart from printing the paper. The striking printers are demanding a meeting with the director of the printing works; with the director-in-chief of GAZETA OLSTZTYNSKA and the voivodship prosecutor. [Word indistinct] the strike is continuing, although the printers are working normally in all departments apart from the one which prints GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Commentary

LD211122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 21 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In a ZYCIE WARSZAWY commentary, Teresa Brodzka says: "We have the days without a press behind us. We admit that these have been sad days. Habits and often also attachment to the reading of favorite dailies is very powerful among the majority of people.

"The motivation of the NSZZ Solidarity campaign is familiar by now to the community at large and therefore there is no need to repeat it again. The largest trade union in Poland demanded the full implementation of the agreements signed nearly a year ago. For us, too, it is puzzling why television failed to find 20 minutes of airtime for the appearance of Lech Walesa."

The commentary continues: "The question arises, however, whether such a broad form of protest was suitable."

JARUZELSKI PRAISES SOLIDARITY ON FREE SATURDAYS

LD202258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski had a meeting yesterday with a group of 70 directors of major enterprises in the country. The aim of the meeting was to discuss the tasks and role of directors in overcoming the economic crisis and also their position in the light of the draft laws on state enterprises, self-government of workers and trade unions.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that it is necessary at present to halt the regression in the economy. It is necessary to move ahead in certain key industries. Therefore it is necessary to emerge from the state of impotence and surmount the process of a weakening of discipline. This applies not only to the government but indeed to the whole people. After all, it is not the government which needs certain goods, but the entire country.

It is with gratitude, W. Jaruzelski said, that one should therefore regard the recent call by the Solidarity National Consultative Commission for work on eight free Saturdays. This is particularly important in the mining industry. The additionally mined coal must be directed, above all, to the crop farmers and the foodstuffs complex.

The government is in favor of self-government, and the socialist state should take account of everything which influences the results of the work of enterprises. A state deprived of its authority over enterprises would not be able to fulfill all of its functions or adequately meet the interests of the whole people.

We have now entered upon the latest stage in the country's socioeconomic life. On the one hand, there is the commitment to a line of goodwill and an open attitude toward all who wish to serve the socialist homeland. On the other, however, we see the actions of certain extremist forces which are striving to seize power.

In this regard there can be no illusions. People's power [word indistinct] defend itself. We shall do everything possible to win the trust of the people and to overcome whatever undermines the unity of the socialist state and economy. People's power carries out its social mandate in accordance with the law.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ARTICLE ATTACKS SOLIDARITY

LD201825 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--"Those who emerged on the wave of social criticism and demands to introduce democratic freedoms have started propagating opposite slogans now," remarked the Polish Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today and said: "Obviously according to their opinion, criticism is necessary and indispensable, but this can be done exclusively by Solidarity leaders toward the state authorities and socio-political organizations with which they disagree. On the other hand, one can either express positive opinions about Solidarity or simply keep silent," the paper remarked.

"Has such a stand anything in common with democracy?" asked the paper and said: "Only one thing, namely that it runs counter to democracy."

Next, the paper said that there are two reasons for a new demand of the Solidarity's leadership. Firstly, their prestige is fading thus giving rise to (?a feeling) of uncertainty which in turn provokes a defensive attitude: We must not come under criticism.

Secondly, some advisers to the Solidarity's leadership proclaim a very dangerous theory that this organization should not "collaborate" with the authorities of a socialist state. If one assumes in advance that relations between Solidarity and the PUWP and the authorities of a socialist state must only be antagonistic, then one cannot be surprised that new forms of protest, street demonstrations, were held recently. One is no longer amazed that leaders of this union usurp themselves the right to play the role of a "sacred cow" that is entitled to do anything, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

WARSAW COURT REJECTS RELEASE OF KPN LEADERS

NC201400 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (AFP)--A court here today rejected a request to free three dissidents, leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN), including its head Leszek Moczulski.

Adjourning their trial until Monday, the judge said that to free them in the current situation would represent a social danger.

Mr Moczulski, Tadeusz Stanski and Romuald Szeremetiew were sent back to jail by a Supreme Court order on July 9 after having been freed on June 4. They are accused of carrying out activities "against the essential interests of People's Poland."

A fourth accused, Tadeusz Jandziszak, has been allowed to remain free under house arrest for health reasons.

At the end of what promises to be a lengthy trial, the four face sentences ranging from death to five years imprisonment.

COMPARISON OF 17 AUGUST JOURNALISTS' OPEN LETTER

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 18 August on page 2 carries a 400-word excerpt from the 17 August open letter addressed to the Association of Polish Journalists by mass media journalists. Comparison with the item entitled "Journalists Protest Union Misrepresentation," published in the 18 August 1981 Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 16, shows that TRYBUNA LUDU version omits the first and the last paragraphs, but does list the names of the journalists who signed the letter, as follows:

"The above letter was signed by: Jerzy Barnert, Maciej Biega, Leszek Blaszczyk, Eugeniusz Boczek, Stanislaw Borowiecki, Henryk Bratkowski, Zbigniew Buczek, Bozena Chmielewska, Tadeusz Derlatka, Ryszard Debowski, Andrej A. Dobrzynski, Witold Dobski, Witold Dunski, Mieczyslaw Gora, Bronislaw Hynowski, Bogdan Jachacz, Jadwiga Jakubowska, Jerzy Kasprzak, Henryk Kawka, Ewa Klosiewicz, Antoni Kolacinski, Jozef Konecki, Bogdan Kostecki, Zbigniew Kot, Jerzy Kowalkowski, Wokciech Krasucki, Aleksander Lubanski, Stanislaw Majewski, Jerzy Majka, Wieslaw Marnic, Wladyslaw Misiolek, Wieslaw Naglowski, Jadwiga Naorniakowska, Stanislaw Ozonek, Wojciech Pielecki, Zdzislaw Pis, Boleslaw Porowski, Jozef Potega, Maria Putrament, Danuta Rago, Bogdan Roztropowicz, Barbara Sidorczuk, Zbyszko Siemaszko, Waldemar Smialowski, Ryszard Swierkowski, Miroslawa Trojanowska, Roman Wionczek, Leszek Wysznacki, Andrzej Ziemski."

Immediately after those names, TRYBUNA LUDU adds the following editorial note: "We announce at the same time that the club of the Association of Polish Journalists, attached to ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, expressed complete solidarity with the letter in question."

PAP CITES LITERARY WEEKLY ON NATIONAL SITUATION

LD201004 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 20 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--The LITERATURA weekly prints a commentary by Jozef Winiewicz entitled "Scenario for Catastrophe" in which the author discusses the political situation in Poland and this country's position in the world. The commentary says inter alia:

"I may be letting myself in for criticism by many an indiscriminate enthusiast of the trade union movement which developed a year ago. I too am glad of the numerous transformations that the recent time has brought us. I should say even more than that: One might have believed that in the atmosphere of mutual understanding, cautious prudence and sense of the necessity for moderation the Poles have begun to prepare a model of socialist existence that could prove useful to others as well, to use lofty words, that could have gone down in history. Unfortunately, there appeared in our national [word indistinct] elements which in an extremely harmful way have complicated the situation.

"For many months now our state has been threatened by events endangering its security. It happens so that whenever a possibility emerges for normalization and relaxation of numerous political and social upheavals, there appear individuals, groups or cliques or even adventurists who bring positive attainments to a nil.

"All this may prove that Solidarity is departing from the so far proclaimed thesis that it wants to remain a trade union exclusively.

"Does this not confirm the opinion voiced in many foreign commentaries that in fact what the thing is really about is the struggle for power," Winiewicz continued. "If some people cherished illusions that the power could be taken, but at what cost?

"While writing in LITERATURA, I stick to the principle of not dwelling on internal questions. I do not shun, however, from pointing out to the influence they exert on the country's international position. These questions are most closely interelated. They are bound so tightly together that it is indispensable to reiterate how disastrously our international prestige has decreased. And in particular, how much the confidence in us has suffered of our allies from the Warsaw Treaty.

"The most important issue at that remains the problem of our international indebtedness. We know that our negotiators have obtained the deferment of the repayment of the enormous Polish debts in the West.

"In September of this year, negotiations are to be launched on the deferment of repayment of our debts (guaranteed by governments) for the following years. No wonder that our creditors with attention and concern are watching the development of our internal situation.

"The situation is not hopeless provided that each of us will come to understand that Poland is in great need, that it faces dangers far greater than those posed to the Americans by the strike of air traffic controllers, which they are suppressing with the help of their own ruthless laws. We need concentration on the urgent resolution of our problems. It is not moralizing when we say that what is [words indistinct] and effort of every Pole," Winiewicz concluded.

POLITYKA ARTICLE ON METHODS OF 'EXTREMISTS'

AU202010 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 15 Aug 81 p 16

[Daniel Passent article: "Between Two Fires"]

[Excerpts] I am increasingly aware that two attitudes--civic and journalist--which are identical in theory, are hard to reconcile in practice. Some journalists--just a few--such as Ignacy Krasicki, Wojciech Roszewski and the group that has been entrusted with the publication RZECZYWISTOSC [REALITY] see their civic and professional duty as the struggle against renewers, whom they dislike. Such journalists want to act as counters, supposedly against Solidarity extremists and their partners. But they have in fact unleashed an unprecedented hue and cry against communists such as Bratkowski, Tejchma, Rakowski and others, and against artistic people, mainly against Wajda. The extreme manifestation of this hue and cry and provocative methods are the leaflets of the so-called "Margines" [Margin], which have the standards of the latrine and from which the aforementioned group has never dissociated itself.

You may ask what I mean by provocation. To me provocation is, for example, the following anonymous item published by RZECZYWISTOSC:

"Letter to the POLITYKA editor:

"On 1 December 1979 I participated in a search of the building I inhabit (I participated in this search as a witness, and the search was carried out by the security service). The search revealed a large quantity of materials of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, of Polish National Accord, of the Social Self-Defense Committee KOR and other materials. The materials of the Confederation for an Independent Poland were the most interesting. They included a declaration of slanders against the CPSU and of claims against the USSR, which you, sir, have also put forward.... This declaration WAS TO BE SIGNED (capitals by Daniel Passent) by several thousand officials from Lublin Catholic University, PAX, the Christian Social Association (CHSS) and by a number of personalities such as S. Bratkowski, J. Wojcik.... The declaration did no less and no more than to appeal for Poland's liberation from Soviet slavery, in which it has been held for over 30 years." This item was signed: "K.R., Retired Worker," which means that it was a pseudonym, a typical characteristic of RZECZYWISTOSC.

The item has told our allies that Bratkowski, Rakowski, Wojcik and thousands of other people are no less than an anti-Soviet band. This denunciation was made supposedly by a witness of the search, who had read the materials in question, although everyone knows that a witness has no right to poke in the property of the people subjected to a search as his duty is to see, first of all, that the searchers do not plant on the searched the infamous materials they want to find.

The people from RZECZYWISTOSC who published that denunciation did not hesitate to level accusations against Wojcik--their party comrade and our colleague--just a few weeks after his funeral, which was attended by even the highest officials of the communist party. The same can be said about the unceasing slanders flung against Stefan Bratkowski, with whom I do not often see eye to eye, but which does not change the fact that the Polish journalist community--from which the group in question is wholly alienated--begged him to become its chairman.

A response to the above--a feat worthy of RZECZYWISTOSC and its patrons in the government--could be the following letter: "On 1 December 1979 I witnessed the rape of an underage girl from a CEMA country who had come to our country. In the pocket of one of the rapists, who had all been arrested, the security service found a draft of $1,000, signed by Henryk Tycner and Ryszard Gontarz, and the name of a Politburo member (enter the name here....) who was supposed to rape the young activist girl on instructions from the CIA."

The extremists who use such methods disqualify themselves as citizens and as journalists, which does not change the fact that the reconciliation of these two accomplishments is a rare occurrence these days. This is because there is also a group of journalists who are committed to renewal--terrorists who can be used in the way that was in vogue before August [1980], who are involved in the old way in favor of a new cause and who adopt the attitudes that were at one time ridiculed at the Festival of the Commitment Song.

Those people take the view that one must not condemn any claims with regard to wages and living conditions, criticize any strike of protest at all and turn up one's nose at Andrezej Wajda's movies. They forbid you to polemize with the decisions of the Association of Polish Journalists, to argue against work-free Saturdays, to suggest that too many monuments are being constructed or to criticize plans for social enterprises or such a publication as WIADOMOSCI SOLIDARNOSCI [SOLIDARITY NEWS] in the Katowice steel plant. (Quotation: "Information not fully checked, but probable: 1) A number of functions in the Armed Forces--armaments, fuels, stores--are being taken over by 'Poles' from the USSR who speak Polish....The security service has been granted additional funds to 'organize provocations....' A number of prostitutes (Warsaw, Gdansk, Poznan, Krakow) have been asked to permanently cooperate with the militia. The Ministry of Domestic Trade is examining ways to curb the supply of marketables in order 'to starve the scum.'" (Issue 179 of 8 July 1981).

The fact that Piotr Wierzbicki from Tygodnik Powszechny chided me for a single word--for assessing as "demogogic" some jokes concocted by the Opole cabaret group--shows how far the terrorists of renewal, who have a hawk's eye for every little word, are removed from objectivity and how sensitive they have become. Using the Oseka method--that is, placing me between Lukaszewicz and RZECZYWISTOSC (do they obtain such methods from some press department of their own?)--P. Wierzbicki tried to convince me that every joke is demagogical and that there is no humor without demagogy. I have heard that P. Wierzbicki was a teacher--a very good teacher--but he was probably no teacher of humor because his articles or rather protocols are as sad as the celibate. Mr Wierzbicki, what piqued me as far as the Opole cabaret jokes were concerned was an expression such as Polonia Prostituta. [corruption of Polonia Restituta]

Even if the term "demagogic" were not fortunate, [as published] the sniffing out of this little word and harping on it attests to extreme zeal--to the fact that, with an exactitude unknown since Stalinist times, various persons try to combat reasonable views by combating trifles.

As soon as one dictatorship has been overthrown, the throng of those who would like to install another dictatorship is at once ready to do so.

That is why it is with such respect that I read the statements by the people who have maintained commonsense from the very beginning and refused to become confused--people like the late primate of sacred memory, who was not afraid to call to order various hotheads, and like that small, but excellent, group of writers who are not to be frightened. People like Lech Badkowski, who was courageous enough to have his say on work-free Saturdays; Kisiel, who was not afraid to induce Solidarity to assume shared responsibility and to develop a constructive program; Prof Mieczyslaw Mieszczankowski--in my view the best Polish writer on economics--who did not hesitate to include the adopted demands of Solidarity among the reasons for our economic desperation and to point to the continued domination of the party by conservative forces (he did this in his polemic with B. Syzdek); or lecturer Zienkowski and Professor Lojka who were bold enough to polemize with the excessively egalitarian school, although it is no longer fashionable. Further, Professor Lojka even wrote that of the two conflicting ideals--equality and freedom--the latter is more important.

The following example illustrates the methods of the extremists and terrorists. During a protest action in Warsaw a few days ago, Solidarity had a few ambulances with flashing blue lights drive through a cordon of militiamen who barred a street leading toward the Central Committee building. I doubt whether Messrs Oseka, Wierzbicki and others, who keep other people under surveillance, would condemn such a trick, which is at least morally low. But if the situation were the other way around, and the militia used ambulances to obtain passage across picketing strikers, no doubt such a measure would not be condemned by the publication run by editors Tycner, Gontarz, Krzywoblocka and some other people. But one can easily imagine the tumult raised by the other side, which today is raising no protests against such a use of ambulances.

This is what happens when people cease to be objective and become puppets on a string. The times when we were frightened out of our wits are too fresh in our memories for us to bury our heads in the sand this time as well.

MINISTER REPORTS NEW PRICES FOR BREAD, FLOUR

LD211224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Excerpts] First, the increase in the prices of bread and flour. The most recent decision on this issue runs: The new prices will come into force on Tuesday, 1 September.

Here is an excerpt from a conversation our reporter had this morning on the telephone with the minister-plenipotentiary for price reform, Prof Zdzislaw Krasinski.

[Begin recording] [Krasinski] The bread which up to now cost [words indistinct] Z6.7 will cost Z16, that is, a weight of 0.8 kg (?of the bread) most readily available throughout the country. Of course, we have different varieties here; a 1 kg loaf will cost Z18; rye bread, Z20; Rye bread rolls from Z1.5 for 50 gram rolls and Z2.8 for large 100 gram rolls. What else:

[Reporter] (?The price) of those most popular small rolls?

[Krasinski] Yes, yes, those are the 50 gram ones. In different regions in Poland they are smaller or larger. Here in Warsaw they are (?0.8) kg.

[Reporter] And white bread?

[Krasinski] Yes. A 0.7 kg white bread will cost Z18. French baguettes, which have become so popular over the past few years and which used to cost Z8, will cost Z13. Weight: 0.4 kg.

[Reporter] What will flour cost?

[Krasinski] The cost of cake flour in a bag (?weighing 45 grams)--there are various types--Z20. Poznan flour, the most widespread, will cost Z24 per kilogram. Semolina will cost Z26 per kilogram. There are many kinds of buckwheat: Z22, Z23, Z21 and so forth and so on.

This is a very extensive price list. I have to tell you that in relation to the one currently in existence we have (?extended) it by almost one half, because the bread industry told us that it would be able to increase the variety in a situation of decreased demand for bread which is connected with decreased purchasing for fodder. [end recording]

BUTTER, DETERGENT RATIONED TILL END OF YEAR

LD201818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] In connection with the continuing low level of a milk procurement and simultaneous full use of the current production of butter, the Council of Ministers has passed a resolution on extending to the end of this year the rationed sale of butter, maintaining the norms in force up to now.

In order to alleviate the existing difficulties in supplying the population with detergents, the Council of Ministers, taking into account the numerous demands of society, has decided to introduce from 1 September to the end of the year rationing of detergents.

Rationing takes in all those authorized to obtain a ration book for flour, groats, oat flakes and rice. Infants are entitled to the norms in force for the allocation of "Cypisek" powder [special detergent for baby clothes].

ANTICRISIS STAFF DISCUSSES POWER CONSUMPTION

LD201822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] During today's meeting of the Anticrisis Operational Staff, chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, the principles to guide the limitation of power consumption were considered in order to minimize the socioeconomic losses. With this in mind, it was decided--and this makes this year's solution different from those applied previously--that part of the economic sectors and departments, within the fixed limits of course, will not be subject to cuts at all in order not to create additional production difficulties and intensify the losses. This applies, for example, to agriculture, to the milk and bakery industries, to services to the population, to small-scale industry producing for the market, to foodstuffs, petrochemicals, pharmaceutical, personal hygiene articles, artificial fertilizer and plant protection agents, hosiery, clothing and footwear industries and also to plants manufacturing articles for children and young people, to the paper and printing industries, as well as to those branches of the engineering industry which produce for the agriculture, mining and power industries and to cement works operating by the dry method. [as heard]

The Anticrisis Staff acquainted itself with a report from the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industries on production and supplies to the trade of personal hygiene articles in the coming months of this year. It was regarded as useful to work on work-free Saturdays wherever material and technical possibilities exist for increasing the production of basic articles. The most important thing is to increase the extraction of raw materials in all extraction industries.

MINISTER VIEWS WINTER FUEL, ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES

LD201938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Czeslaw Piotrkowski, minister of mining and power industry, said today at a press conference that we should be prepared for the approaching winter at least to the same extent as last year.

If, therefore, no unforeseen events occur--for example, very severe frosts, temperatures below minus 20 degrees, and snow storms--or if the sociopolitical situation of the country does not deteriorate, then problems with the supply of electricity and heat should be no greater than before.

As regards the preparations for the winter, the greatest difficulties at present are caused by coal supplies and the implementation of repair tasks. In the current year the power industry will have at its disposal a lower amount of fuel than last year. On the other hand, it must be remembered, however, that this year's industrial production will be less than 1 year ago.

The repair campaign has already crossed the halfway mark. By the middle of this month, energy blocks and production units have been repaired with a total power of nearly 12,000 megawatts, in other words about 54 percent of the planned tasks have been fulfilled. The implementation of the repair tasks is several weeks late, which may cause the repair campaign to be extended until the fall months, and for this reason, precisely during this period, we must reckon with a relatively large deficit of power.

The fundamental cause for the delay in the repair work consisted and consists in the sporadic deliveries of spare parts and raw and finished materials, including those originating from imports.

According to forecasts by the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry we shall still feel the effects of the deficit of power, despite the start-up of new blocks with a total power output of 1,150 megawatts. Nevertheless, applying the existing system of restrictions in the supply of electricity, it will be possible to overcome the expected difficulties. At the same time emergency solutions are being prepared, in the event of a drastic breakdown of our fuel and energy resources.

ECONOMIST CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE ECONOMIC REFORM

LD202017 Warsaw PAP in English 1731 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--"One cannot put off either economic reform or the reform of prices, which is an integral part of the former, even for a moment", said the latest issue of the weekly KULTURA published today.

The author, professor Waclaw Wilczynski, renowned economist of Poznan, believes that the documents on the steps to get out of the economic crises, published so far, are indisputably much better as compared with their previous versions.

The author considers that the advantage of the government-sponsored "Lines of the Economic Reform" consists in clearly stressing the role of an enterprise's profit, its maximization, a clear outline of the target mechanism, the principle of self-financing of enterprises.

The author adds his postulates to "The Lines" and believes that the principle of self-financing, self-reliance and self-governance should also concern the sphere of wages. "This is the condition of initiating a reasonable scope of material co-responsibility of the crews for management.

The author also comes out for [word indistinct] functioning regional self-management.

Statements of delegates taking part in the [word indistinct] congress discussion show that masters [as received] and residents of regions know well what should be done in managing their regions in a rational way. Therefore, one should provide them with genuine opportunities in this sphere.

The author postulates to set up economic councils composed of several voivodships (voivodships themselves are too small organisms) that would be a self-governing body. "A regional self-government provides great and untapped opportunities to rationalize the economy and make savings in expenditures of the central budget", says the author.

As regards foreign (?trade), the author postulates to firmly depart from the branch monopoly of trade enterprises and their superior position to exporting or importing enterprises.

Referring to the necessity of the reform of prices, the author holds the view that one should speed up the initiation of the new system as quickly as possible, not even waiting till 1982. "The price reform, which cannot remain in an economic vacuum, must take place immediately".

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON NEED FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

LD201959 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--"In order to destroy our socio-economic system with the methods of propaganda war one should take into account that the opponents can attack in a complex way all the vital spots determining the efficient functioning and development of this system," wrote ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Army daily today.

Hence, "one can expect such actions as a result of which a chaos would mount in our country, processes of decay intensify and mutual hostility and aggressiveness in inter-human relations grow," the daily said.

Extermely efficient methods employed in propaganda war is the shaping of the state of social injustice, a factor automatically arousing tension and antagonizing the society.

We know well the destabilizing impact of the lack of social justice on the equilibrium of the socio-economic system from our own practice. The violation in our social practice of the principle of social justice was the main reason of last year's strikes.

It would be good if our society could assess by itself, and not inspired by the opinions of "advisers", which changes in the functioning of our socio-economic system, suggested by them, really lead to the improvements of the state of social justice in this country. This would make it possible to unmask those for whom renewal is but a smoke screen for destructive political activities incompatible with the Polish reason of state. The practice of our year-old process of renewal shows that in many spheres of our socio-economic life the state of social justice has not improved but worsened visibly, opined the Army daily.

"It is high time that the slogan of social justice, which quite rightly was the basic slogan of August (1980), be finally realized in the time of renewal."

In other case, instead of a genuine renewal, we shall face annihilation which will not be prevented by riots or disturbances organized during harvest time under the slogan of struggle against hunger, the daily concluded.

BARCIKOWSKI STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH GROUPS

LD201920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The work of youth associations in the present sociopolitical situation of the country, in the context of relations between the party and the youth, and the intentions of youth organizations regarding their contribution to getting our economy out of the crisis were the main subjects discussed at a meeting between Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and representatives of the leadership of the following youth organizations: the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the Polish Scout Union, the Socialist Union of Polish Students and the Rural Youth Union.

Taking up a position on the issues raised by the representatives of these organizations, Kazimierz Barcikowski stated that the sociopolitical situation of the country has changed recently; there is a decrease in fascination with Solidarity, and criticism of its activity is increasing. This augers easier government contacts with society. It is necessary to overcome the atmosphere of disaster that prevails in the country; difficulties cannot be treated passively but must be overcome step by step. This imposes an important task on youth organizations, namely propagating the slogan: Do something for yourself, do something for society.

Actions aimed at satisfying the intellectual needs of the young are also essential. Youth organizations should find the correct form for these actions. The existing split within the socialist youth associations must be liquidated once and for all, Kazimierz Barcikowski said. The party attaches great importance to the existence of a unified front of youth organizations. It is necessary today for each organization to associate as many people as possible who are for socialism.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH INTERVIEWS FARMER ON MEAT SUPPLIES

AU210730 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 17 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Jozef Szewczyk interview with Polish farmer Wladyslaw Serafin: "The Decision Is Right, But..."--date and place not given; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE BAN TO SELL MEAT ON THE FREE MARKET GIVES GROUNDS TO HOPE THAT BURDENSOME LINES WILL SHRINK. HOWEVER, IT SHOULD BE ADDED THAT IDENTICAL HOPES WERE PINNED ON THE OPENING FREE MARKET WHICH WAS REGARDED AS AN INCENTIVE FOR FARMERS.

The reality has proven to be different, and the high free-market prices constituted a barrier for the average consumer to provide for himself on the free market. WILL THE PRESENT DECISION INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF MEAT PRODUCTS AND THUS HELP OVERCOME THE FOOD CRISIS? OR WILL IT ONLY EASE THE PRESENT DIFFICULTIES FOR A SHORT WHILE? That was the subject discussed with Wladyslaw Serafin, farmer from Wolka Dworska village in Warsaw Voivodship, presidium member of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations, and member of Rural Solidarity and of the Rural Youth Union.

[Question] What do you think about the ban on free market meat sales?

[Answer] On the whole, I endorse it because there is insufficient meat for sale on coupons, and primarily because that meat was most frequently sold not by farmers, but by intermediaries, and this discredited farmers. It was someone else who was making profits at the expense of the producer.

[Question] But will the ban have a palpable effect on market supplies?

[Answer] I must admit that while listening to discussions about meat supplies, I have the impression we are dividing the skin of a bear who is still in the woods. None of the sides gives a thought about how to induce the farmer to produce more, but only how to divide the stocks available. That is the wrong way to get rid of lines.

[Question] How is it to be done?

[Answer] Basic conditions for an increase are: BREEDING, PARTICULARLY HOG BREEDING, MUST BE PROFITABLE; THE FREE TRADE IS TO BE ELIMINATED, AND THIS IS NOW BEING DONE; THE SUPPLIES OF GOOD-QUALITY COAL MUST BE INCREASED IMMEDIATELY TO ENABLE THE FARMER WILLING TO SIGN CONTRACTS TO GO IN SEPTEMBER TO HIS RURAL COMMUNE COOPERATIVE AND TO OBTAIN HIS SHARE; FODDER ALLOCATIONS MUST BE RESTORED IN PREVIOUS AMOUNTS; THE SUPPLIES OF CONCENTRATED FODDER AND OTHER PRODUCTION MEANS TO FARMS MUST IMPROVE; AND THE FARMER MUST BE GIVEN A CHANCE TO BARTER LIVESTOCK FOR PRODUCTION MEANS HE NEEDS.

[Question] And what is your idea about introducing for some time compulsory deliveries?

[Answer] I am absolutely against such a move. That is not a solution either for today or the future. It is like administratively forcing an Ursus worker to build one-tenth of an engine monthly.

[Question] Yet the increased procurement prices caused a hysterical outcry in the city: Look here, after the recent increase, the peasant wants to have another one.

[Answer] I have heard those allegations that the farmer is getting rich, that he would like to get in addition food coupons and so forth. In my opinion, the meat shortage also results from the small rations and from such treatment of the countryside. Everyone considers that the peasant is rich and in a position to supply himself. Eventually he could do that, but this is not the point. The point is to make production profitable. There are vegetables and apples on the market. Why? Because their prices are changing annually, depending on production costs. Well, and the market is well provided. However, the calculation of the costs of meat production is very stiff. One can hardly get out of such a stiff framework.

[Question] There is a thesis to the effect that meat coupons for farmers did not reduce animal slaughtering at farms, but they reduced the amount of meat available on the market.

[Answer] Stomachs must not be divided into urban and rural stomachs. I have already said that farmers have also been discouraged by the low rations. If there are restrictions they should apply to all equally. What do you think, is a farmer's work during the harvest easy? Are sandwiches enough for him? Small rations and continuously poor supplies compel slaughter, because shortages have to be compensated and surpluses have to be distributed. Maybe someone will be shocked, but I am for equal rations for all. Yet the coupons are beginning to determine the status of a trade or a social class. That is not what should determine the status, the value of labor and so forth.

Have coupons for farmers affected food supplies to the city so much? I do not think so, and certainly not meat supplies, because in the countryside most people buy cured meat, which they used to buy even before, because no peasant would slaughter every fortnight.

[Question] Moreover, in each country everyone should be able to buy what he wants to buy, and the state should profit by trade, by the way. However, is there anything that could mobilize farmers in a relatively short time?

[Answer] Yes, I think so. Good potato crops and bonuses for livestock deliveries--at least for the time being, although it would be advisable to fix the exact time. Well, and let us work well.

There is no use demanding this or that from each other when production is shrinking, and when we have each month ever fewer machines, less fertilizer, fodder, coal and so forth. It is high time to begin talking about who has to do what and when to overcome the crisis.

KONON COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD202134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee, meeting today in Konin, assessed the sociopolitical and economic situation of the voivodship and defined the current tasks for the party organization. The deliberations were chaired by First Secretary of the voivodship committee Lech Ciupa.

The executive's report showed, among other things, that in the recent period the working class, all working people in the voivodship, had kept their commonsense and caution, not causing any protest actions or demonstrations. The role which will be played in shaping the atmosphere in the future by the 10,000 party members who belong to Solidarity was pointed out. They must engage in soul-searching; there is no place in the party for those who take an active part in activities against socialism and the party. The most important tasks in the immediate period were recognized to be the consistent strengthening of the party's leading role, support for genuine and not sham worker self-government, a just division of the national income, the further elimination of distortions and the purging from party ranks of people who discredit it. Assessing the economic situation, it was stated that despite the fact that the drop in the value of sales and services in industry has been halted since May, in the course of the past months it amounted to 10 and 1/2 percent in relations to the same period last year. It emerges from estimates that in autumn, in comparison to last year, the yield of potatoes and beets will be doubled. However, the situation in animal breeding and the low contracting for supplies of cattle for slaughter up to the end of the year is worrying. It was stated in the discussion that the green light for agriculture has not yielded much. Concrete examples of formalism and bureaucracy were cited which, for example, make it impossible for factories to produce spare parts for agricultural machinery. During the plenum of the Konin Voivodship PZPR Committee, six commissions were elected to shape the work of the voivodship committee departments.

U.S. SEEKS TO DRIVE WEDGE BETWEEN NEIGHBORS

LD201836 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--The Polish Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today once again expressed anxiety over the direction of the U.S. policy under President Reagan's administration expressed in anti-Soviet rhetorics and by a new spiral of armaments wound up by the Pentagon, especially the commencement of neutron bomb production and the determination to eventually deploy Pershing 2 and Cruise nuclear missiles on our continent.

What role in these plans Poland is to play? asked the daily.

"One can hardly have doubts that our country is seen by Washington first of all through the prism of world imperialist strategy directed against the socialist system. From the viewpoint of this strategy the socio-economic crisis in Poland is a desirable phenomenon for it weakens the entire defensive organization of the Warsaw Treaty. It is desirable to use the crisis so that to drive a wedge of mutual distrust or even hostility between the Poles and the neighbouring countries of the socialist commonwealth, especially the Soviet Union, the daily wrote.

Hence the "obsession in repeated resorting to the vision of Soviet armed intervention in Poland" which a considerable part of Washington political circles consider an optimum solution for the United States, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concluded.

INTERPRESS ASSESSES LEADERS' VISIT TO CRIMEA

LD201772 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--The visit of Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Crimea confirms that our neighbours are keen on restoring equilibrium in Poland, on Poland's stability and normalization of the life of the Polish nation. One of the basic sentences of the joint Polish-Soviet communique directly refers to a deep mutual interest in the durability of Polish-Soviet relations, wrote the Polish INTERPRESS agency.

This community of interests is also determined by questions of a wider dimension. The USSR deems the foundation and the development of socialist Poland as an important element of the post-war European situation. Polish and Soviet leaders are convinced that Polish-Soviet friendship fosters consolidation of the present balance of forces in Europe. This in turn determines the state of the world security and the possibilities for socialist states to positively influence the international situation. This is of special importance at a time when the West makes decisions to speed up armaments and confrontation, and when it makes various attempts to weaken the cohesion of the socialist community.

In proving the store set by its close ties with Poland, the USSR decided to extend further economic assistance to this country. This aid is very necessary and perceptible for us, stressed the agency.

The talks in the Crimea confirmed the significance of the exchange of opinions and Polish-Soviet summit meetings and also of political realities which they reflect. These realities consist in the immutability of the stand taken by all forces in Poland adhering to socialism. Poland's national interest is connected with her membership in the socialist community and with orientation on pursuing the policy of social progress and its peaceful securing within these frameworks.

NEWS CONFERENCE ON CZYREK'S VISIT TO FRANCE, FRG

LD202241 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--A news conference was held at the Polish Foreign Ministry here today to inform journalists about the course and results of the working visit paid by Poland's Foreign Ministry, Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek to France and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The talks conducted (?in) those countries sprang from Polish initiative and marked the opening of a dialogue with leading Western politicians after the Extraordinary 9th PUWP Congress and the 2nd plenary meeting of the PUWP CC. The visit embraced meetings of both inter-party and inter-state character, and served to inform the sides involved about the events in Poland, learn the opinion of Western politicians about the situation in this country, set the lines for bilateral cooperation as well as discuss some international issues, especially East-West relations and European problemmatique. When discussing the issues concerning Poland, the sides emphasized their European dimension. The Western speakers voiced the conviction that maintenance of status quo in Europe lies in the interest of the countries they represented.

The talks held by Jozef Czyrek in Paris with Premier Pierre Mauroy and his meetings with other politicians, were a confirmation of the special rank of the friendly relations and cooperation between Poland and France. Simultaneously, they showed there is identity of views between Warsaw and Paris on many important international issues. The questions of Polish-French economic cooperation occupied an important place in the talks.

The economic problemmatique was a key subject (?in the talks) between Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and his FRG opposite number Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the Bavarian town of Bad Reichenhall. They (?touched) upon Poland's entry to the International Monetary Fund.

The talks in France and the FRG manifested a favourable attitude of the two nations' governments towards credit and food aid for Poland. This is conditioned, however, on the improvement of the state (?and reform) of the Polish economy. The course of the Extraordinary 9th PUWP Congress, its resolutions and the charted lines of Poland's socio-economic development met with positive (?approval of) the Western speakers. They pointed out simultaneously that renewal in Poland must take into account the European realities.

PAP REPORTS TRADING FIGURES WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD202132 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--The volume of Poland's Trade with Czechoslovakia is second only to her trade with the USSR and the GDR. At the end of July 1981, the volume of Poland's commodity export to Czechoslovakia amounted to 477,300 dollars and the volume of Polish imports from that country amounted to 484,500 dollars. As can be seen, this turnover is mutually balanced, although Poland still has a small favourable balance in payments with Czechoslovakia due to a delay from 1980.

Mutual deliveries agreed on in this year's protocol are of a great importance for both countries. Every year, Poland supplied Czechoslovakia with 2.5 million tons of coal. This year, due to generally known difficulties, Poland reached agreement with Czechoslovakia on supplying that country with 1.4 million tons of coal only, out of which we delivered 719,000 tons at the end of July. Out of the 450,000 tons of sulphur planned for this year, Poland has already supplied 272,200 tons. The deliveries of Czechoslovak raw materials for the Polish industry are also smoothly implemented.

It should be pointed out that this year Poland balanced her turnover with Czechoslovakia alone. As regards the remaining CMEA countries, Poland maintains unfavourable balance of the commodity turnover approved by these countries. This means that Poland imports more than it exports to these countries.

Another form of assistance for Poland is the agreement of her partners to reschedule debt payments, stemming from the accumulated unfavourable balances, for the next years. This is a great relief for the Polish economy.

The necessity of balancing the turnover would mean a drastic cut in imports from socialist countries because, as is known, it is impossible for Poland to balance this turnover by increasing exports. It is enough to say that Poland's unfavourable balance in her trade with the GDR provided for by the 1981 protocol will amount to some 330 million dollars.

BRIEFS

MEAT DELIVERIES--[No dateline] The low level of agricultural produce procurement is still being maintained. It is estimated that domestic deliveries of meat have now fallen to a level of 50 percent of last year. The situation is partly saved by high imports. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 20 Aug 81 LD]

GRAIN UNLOADING--[No dateline] More than 1.5 million tons of imported grain has already been transloaded this year in the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex and deliveries are still in progress. Today there are as many as 12 ships here, loaded with grain, and the arrival of more is expected in the next few days. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 20 Aug 81 LD]

U.S., LIBYAN VERSIONS OF SIDRA INCIDENT REPORTED

AU201534 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] A Libyan military spokesman quoted by Tripoli radio announced that two Libyan planes on a routine reconnaissance flight in national airspace over territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra were intercepted and fired upon by eight U.S. planes. An U.S. F-14 plane was shot down by the Libyan planes. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah addressed a note of protest to the United States through the Belgian ambassador in Tripoli, who represents U.S. interests in the Libyan capital city.

A statement issued in Washington by the U.S. Defense Department states that two U.S. fighter planes of the F-14 type, which participated in previously announced routine maneuvers in international airspace over international waters in the southern part of the central area of the Mediterranean, were attacked by two Libyan fighter planes. The U.S. planes returned the fire and shot down both Libyan planes. The U.S. Government addressed a note of protest to the Libyan Jamahiriyah through the Belgian ambassador in Tripoli.

ENVOY TO ISRAEL DISCUSSES BILATERAL RELATIONS, PLO

TA191923 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1830 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv, 19 Aug--The relations between Romania and Israel are good and positive, the Romanian ambassador to Israel, Constantin Vasiliu, said in a news conference held today at the Romanian Embassy in Tel Aviv on the occasion of the 37th independence day of Romania.

The ambassador added that good relations also existed with the parties, economic organizations, artists, scientists and intellectuals. He noted that the Romanian president and foreign minister had sent their congratulations to the Israeli prime minister when the latter formed the new government. The ambassador emphasized Romania's desire to develop relations between the two countries and noted that all the conditions existed for cooperation in a friendly and constructive spirit.

Replying to a question regarding Romania's position concerning the PLO, the ambassador explained at length that Romania was taking into account the fact that the PLO was an existing organization representing almost all the standpoints of the Palestinian people--the PLO is an organization representing the Palestinians. However, nobody could guarantee that this organization would remain in its present form or whether it would remain the only organization in a Palestinian state to be. The ambassador added that the PLO held positions and goals which were not acceptable to Romania and many countries in the world. The PLO was also issuing extreme and nervous [as received] declarations. However, these were mainly for internal consumption. The ambassador noted that Romania advocates the establishment of peace among all the nations in the region and is opposed to military intervention in another country as well as to attacks on civilian population. Romania refrains from offering solutions to others, but it supports the right of the Palestinians for self-determination.

At the beginning of the news conference the ambassador reviewed the economic situation in Romania which is affected by crises in the world. Romania tries not to expand development in order not to increase its foreign debts. It conducts a policy of thrift and looks for independent sources of energy.

Replying to a question, the ambassador noted that the relations between Romania and the United States were good. The relations with Poland were also good and Romania thinks that one should not interfere in the internal affairs of another country. Poland should be allowed to solve its problems on its own.

CEAUSESCU GREETS BABRAK KARMAL ON NATIONAL DAY

AU201152 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Aug 81 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party [PDPA] and head of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul.

The 62d anniversary of the proclamation of your country's independence is a pleasant opportunity for me to extend, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, sincere congratulations and best wishes for good health and personal happiness, as well as wishes for success and progress to the friendly Afghan people.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the PDPA and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continue to develop to the benefit of the Romanian and Afghan peoples and the cause of peace, detente, independence and cooperation throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

SOVIET MILITARY VESSEL VISITS CONSTANTA PORT

AU201148 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] A Soviet military school vessel arrived in Constanta port 18 August, 1981 on a visit. The same day the commanding officer, Vice Adm G.L. Nevolin, accompanied by a group of Soviet officers, paid a courtesy call on the mayor of Constanta Municipality, the navy commander and on the commander of the "Mircea Cel Batrin" Naval Institute. The guests laid wreaths at the Victory Monument and the Monument to the Soviet Sailors in Constanta.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ROMANIAN-AMERICAN GROUP

AU201712 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received in Snagov members of the Union and League of Romanian-American Societies in the United States and Canada, led by (John Copacea), first vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union and League, who are paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the Romania Association. The meeting was attended by Comrades Virgil Cazacu and Stefan Andrei as well as Prof Dr (Virgil Cindea), secretary of the Romania Association.

On behalf of the group, (John Copacea) expressed gratitude to the Romanian head of state for the reception, for the opportunity to visit Romania and have contacts with representatives of the political, economic and cultural life in Romania and for the hospitality and friendship extended to them during the visit to our country. He highly assessed the progress made by the Romanian people in the socioeconomic development of the fatherland and stated that everything being attained today in Romania is indissolubly connected with President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity. (John Copacea) also pointed out the prestige enjoyed by the policy of peace, independence and cooperation internationally promoted by Romania and its president.

During the talk, the group leader expressed the satisfaction of the members of the Union and League of Romanian-American Societies in the United States and Canada of being able to make a contribution to disseminating information about the glorious past of the Romanian people and the progress being made by their country of birth and to strengthening friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Romania, on the one side, and the United States and Canada, on the other.

He said that, although they are far from their country of birth, the U.S. and Canadian citizens of Romanian extraction have always maintained, through language and customs, continuous ties with Romania. (John Copacea) said that the members of the Union and League will continue to contribute to strengthening the relations of friendship and ties between the Romanian people and the U.S. and Canadian peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction with the Romanian visit of the members of the leadership of the Union and League of Romanian-American Societies in the United States and Canada and thanked them for the sentiments expressed and appreciations made about the Romanian people and their achievements. The Romanian head of state told the guests about the renewing changes in the material and intellectual life of the Romanian people in the period after the country's liberation, due to the united activity of Romanian, Hungarian, German and other working people and all the people. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out the positive evolution of relations of cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the United States and between Romania and Canada and stressed that the Union and League of Romanian-American Societies can make a further contribution to deepening and diversifying these relations and briefing public opinion in the United States and Canada about the situation in Romania, something which can lead to better mutual understanding and friendship between the Romanian people and the respective peoples.

During the meeting, the two sides also discussed certain international issues. In this respect, they assessed that the current international situation requires greater efforts to halt the aggravation of the world political climate, to resume and consolidate the policy of detente, cooperation and respect for national independence and to politically resolve through negotiations the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world. They stressed the need to halt the arms race and attain disarmament, primarily nuclear. In this respect, they stressed the dangers posed by the increase in arms and armaments in Europe and the need to proceed to firm disarmament measures under strict international control, something which is in accordance with the vital interests of European peoples and the cause of peace and security.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

BANC RECEIVES KADDAH, SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

AU201943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Bucarest, 22 Aug (AGERPRES)--Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met on August 20 Dr Sullayman Kaddah, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm greetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad.

During the talk, reference was made to the good relations of collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, between the two countries and peoples, steadily developing in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, of the talks and understandings covenanted at highest level. Information was exchanged on the current and future activities and preoccupations of the two parties as well as on aspects of the international political life.

The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

DUMA RECEIVES TWO FOREIGN POLITICAL DELEGATIONS

Nigerian Delegation

AU202000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Aug (AGERPRES)--Aurel Duma, secretary of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received the delegation of the National Party of Nigeria, led by Alhaji Suleman Takuma, national secretary, now paying a visit to Romania.

Reference was made to the relations of friendly collaboration between Romania and the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the wish being expressed to take action for expanding and deepening them on multiple planes.

Information was exchanged on the concerns and activities of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and of the National Party of Nigeria, respectively, as well as on topical questions of the international situation.

Finnish Center Party

AU201928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Aug (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the Centre Party of Finland, led by Jussi Yli, political secretary, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council, were received on August 20 by Aurel Duma, secretary of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Information was exchanged on the social and economic development of the two countries and on the activities the SDUF and the Centre Party of Finland carry on for the translation into fact of the development plans of Romania and Finland. Satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the relations between the two countries which have witnessed substantial development in recent years.

Opinions were also exchanged on current international issues, with emphasis on the necessity of relaunching the policy of detente and of stimulating the process of building European security.

The same day, the delegation of the Centre Party of Finland had an interview at the headquarters of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ON CRIMINAL PARDONS ISSUED

AU201855 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] A presidential decree pardoning certain offenders was issued. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. Prison sentences up to 5 years inclusive, applied by courts, will be fully revoked. The measures of sending minors to special schools of work and reeducation will also be fully revoked.

Article 2. Prison sentences of 5 to 8 years inclusive will be reduced by one-sixth.

Article 3. The following categories are exempted from the pardons included in provisions 1 and 2: Those sentenced for violations committed under recidivist status and recidivists with previous convictions as well as those found guilty of murder, manslaughter, robbery, rape, bribery, influence peddling, indecent assault and escape from prison.

Article 4. The provisions of the current decree also apply to those serving prison terms through corrective labor.

Article 5. In cases where legal proceedings had not yet begun or are under way, the legal trial will be opened or continued, as the case may be, and after sentence is passed, the provisions of the present decree will be applied.

Article 6. Prison sentences for offenses committed up to the adoption of the present decree will no longer be applied: If they were applied, they will no longer be served. Persons serving prison terms through corrective work also benefit from the provisions included in the previous paragraph.

Article 7. The provisions of the present decree do not apply to those who have not yet started to serve their prison terms or corrective sanctions because they failed to appear (sustrage).

Article 8. If a pardoned person commits an international offense within a 3-year period, he will serve the sentence revoked under the current decree in addition to the sentence established for the new offense.

Article 9. The committees and executive bureaus of people's councils, the directorates in charge of issues concerning work and social protection and the managements of socialist units will ensure the employment of persons benefiting from the provisions of the present decree.

Article 10. The provisions of the present decree apply only to offenses committed up to the date of its adoption.

CEAUSESCU BOOK ON NATIONAL INCOME PUBLISHED

AU201115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 20 Aug 81

["Nicolae Ceausescu: 'The National Income and the Rise in the Standard of Living'"--AGERPRES headline]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 20 Aug (AGERPRES)--The Political Publishing House of Bucharest has recently brought out a new volume in the series "From the Economic Thinking of Romania's President, Nicolae Ceausescu". The volume is entitled "The National Income and the Rise in the Standard of Living" and continues other works in the same series of selected texts that highlights the RCP general secretary's conception with regard to the necessity, content and modalities of building a modern, highly technical and efficient economy as lasting groundwork for the establishment of the new social system in Romania.

The recently published volume is a growing of this series. It points out that the supreme goal of the RCP policy is the building of a society centered on man, his welfare and happiness.

The fundamental coordinate of the book is the thesis according to which the welfare of the entire society is directly linked to the size of the national income on which both accumulation possibilities and possibilities of raising the standard of living depend.

Prime place is given in President Nicolae Ceausescu's work to questions related to the judicious distribution and utilization of the national income. A special chapter in the volume enlarges upon the RCP general secretary's conception regarding the correlation between the consumption fund and the development (accumulation) fund as a fundamental proportion of the utilization of the national income. In this respect, the book points out that once the national content of economic sciences [was] enriched following the introduction of the concept of the national fund of socioeconomic development, the need was proved for earmarking a substantial part of the national income for accumulation--as essential factor allowing for the surmounting of the stage of a developing country, of the building of a modern economy, of the change in Romania's place in the international division of labour--just as its favourable economic and political implications.

The volume highlights the dialectical link of reciprocal conditioning between the rate of accumulation, the dynamics of the national income and the increase of the consumption fund and, in general, the rise in the population standard of living.

RELATIONSHIP OF MANPOWER, NATIONAL INCOME CITED

AU191038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 19 Aug 81

["Contribution of Manpower and Higher Productivity to Realization of National Income"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Aug (AGERPRES)--In Romania, the contribution the population directly involved in production makes to the rise in the national income is determined by the modernization of the structure of its employment in favour of industrial activities in which 71 percent of the economically active population of the country work at present (by 1985 this percentage will stand at 78).

According to data supplied in the latest statistics year book, the population employed in non-agricultural branches in 1979 produced 88.7 percent of the national income. Industry contributed with over 60 percent to the realization of the entire national income. The expansion of domains based on modern technology in agriculture will increase the net production of this brnach by 38.6 percent in 1985 as to 1980. Its contribution to the rise in the national income will grow accordingly.

An essential part in identifying the main factors of economic growth is played by manpower training. Estimations show that in order to produce the national income of 516.4 thousand million lei of 1980 over 15 million people should have worked in the economy. In fact, the national income realized was the outcome of the work done by 10,400,000 persons, which, undoubtedly, is due to the rise in skilled labour, to the growth of labour productivity. As a matter of fact, following the increase of technical equipment (by 2.27 times over 1970-1980) labour productivity grew by 2.29 times. This growth led to the increase of the national income by 89.5 percent in 1975 and by 95.6 percent in 1980 as to 1970. In 1985 this increase will account for 85.2 percent.

SCINTEIA CITES SIGNIFICANCE OF 1944 INSURRECTION

AU202007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Aug (AGERPRES)--The anti-fascist and anti-imperialist armed insurrection in Romania of August 1944 is an act of national dignity, a brilliant crowning of a glorious fighting past, a remarkable synthesis of the revolutionary battles against home and foreign exploitation--an article signed by Major-General Dr Ilie Ceausescu printed in SCINTEIA of August 20 reads.

Pointing out that the insurrectional act was a surprise for world public opinion, for the political and military general headquarters of the belligerents, the author writes: Under the highly complex and difficult military and political circumstances its victory had a powerful influence on the course of the world war and brought its end nearer.

On a military plane, the insurrection in Romania generated broad front translation. [as received] The Soviet troops, allied with the Romanian army since August 23, 1944, could resume the fights with the enemy 620-750 km west of the place where they stood on August 1944, territory in which the Soviet Army no longer had to put up with serious German resistance. In 8 days alone the Hitlerite troops were driven away from an area of some 150,000 sq km. All this had an altogether exceptional significance since it opened two vitally important offensive directions for the anti-Hitlerite coalition: The Balkan and the Danube direction. Moreover, the liberated territory also included a series of either natural or artificial obstacles which, in the Hitlerite plan, were meant for long-resistance alignments.

The military performances of the Romanian insurrection of August 1944 do not reside only in the approximately 200 days by which it shortened the length of the war. By "switching fronts" the Romanian Army sided with the United Nations. Estimations made at that time by military experts showed that that shift in the balance of forces accounted for 85 divisions in favour of the United Nations. At the same time, in the 8 insurrectional days, the Romanian people's forces destroyed or captured substantial quantities of war material and human forces. Referring on September 18, 1944 to the major military crises of the Reich Hitler also mentioned the insurrection in Romania. The tremendous contribution made through Romania's adherence to the anti-Hitlerite war was apparent after the Romanian insurrection had started.

Economically speaking, for Germany the balance of forces changed sharply after the achievement of the August 23, 1944 act. By Germany's losing the Romanian oil the German war machine was dealt a heavy blow and the end of the world war was brought nearer.

On a political plane, the Romanian insurrection stimulated centrifugal tendencies within the political-military bloc dominated by the Reich. Bulgaria withdrew from the war and sided with the United Nations in the first decade of September, while Finland concluded an armistice ten days later. Owing to its implications, the Romanian insurrection of August 1944 prevented the Reich from taking advantage of the industrial production that had reached a climax in the years of war and from using it to develop new weapons.

The positive appreciations made of Romania--the author writes in conclusion--were due to the fact that the Romanian people had achieved an epoch-making act decisive for its fate and future and, according to unanimous opinions in the foreign press and radio broadcasts, for the future of the entire mankind. In fact, the act achieved was an outcome of the perseverent preparations made by the national revolutionary and democratic forces at head with the Romanian Communist Party for safeguarding the country from a national disaster, for reestablishing Romania's freedom, unity and national independence.

BRIEFS

CSSR SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED--A Romanian-CSSR scientific cooperation plan for 1981-1985 was signed in Bucharest on 14 August between the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR Academy of Science [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Aug 81 p 5 AU]

DPRK AWARDS--Bucharest, 18 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 18 the Bucharest embassy of the DPR of Korea was the venue of the solemnity during which orders and medals of the DPR of Korea were handed over to Romanian engineers, workers and technicians who granted technical assistance in the process of building the "Tedongang" TV factory in Pyongyang. The high distinctions were handed over by Sin In-ha, ambassador of the DPR of Korea. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 18 Aug 81 AU]

ZAIREAN PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT--Bucharest, 19 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 19 Stan Soare, chairman of the Romanian Group of the Interparliamentary Union met the delegation of the Interparliamentary Group of the Republic of Zaire, headed by (Birere Mabano) Chairman of the Zairean group in the Interparliamentary Union, now on an official visit to Romania. During the interview the sides highlighted the good relations of collaboration and cooperation between the two countries in various fields of activity and stressed the resolve of the Romanian and Zairean parliamentarians to take action for amplifying the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 19 Aug 81 AU]

MOSCOW PUBLISHING HOUSE MEETING--A festive meeting was held at the "Moskovskiy Rabochiy" publishing house in Moscow on 14 August to mark the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Romanian newspaper SCINTEIA. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Aug 81 p 6 AU]

U.S. DOWNING OF LIBYAN JETS SHOWS 'RECKLESSNESS'

AU201700 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Commentary by Milutin Milenkovic, Belgrade Radio chief editor]

[Text] The latest serious increase in tension in the Mediterranean, caused by the downing of two Libyan military airplanes by American military planes of the 6th Fleet, has a context that is easy to see and shows a recklessness that is difficult to grasp.

First, the context: In the past few weeks and days, the U.S. Government and President Reagan have been taking some characteristic cold-war steps both on the global scale and, in particular, in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. First there was the shock to the world public from the decision to mass produce the neutron bomb, a most inhuman and fabulously expensive weapon. This is a threat to the world and a message to other superpowers as well as to the allies. The content of the message is clear: We want to be the strongest and we want to be obeyed, regardless of the cost and risks.

Then President as-Sadat visits President Reagan, allegedly to discuss Palestinian autonomy and U.S. influence on the reorganized Israeli Government under the leadership of the Begin-Sharon duo, which is even harsher and more dangerous. In fact, the subjects of Reagan's meeting with As-Sadat were much more wide-ranging and they contained (?bloc) components of indirect confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Middle East. Immediately afterward, Reagan decided to resume deliveries of military aircraft to Israel, and Egypt announced military maneuvers on the Egyptian-Libyan border.

At the same time, the 6th Fleet is carrying out fire practice and missile launches close to the Libyan coast. It is obvious that a scenario has been prepared, but its next pages are not clear.

Anyhow, NEWSWEEK, the trustworthy and well-informed American magazine, openly announced a U.S. Government plan to provoke a clash with Al-Qadhdhafi to either overthrow him or drive him to a more passive policy in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

Now the conclusion about recklessness: Any endeavor by anybody to resort to violence so as to establish or to confirm that might is right in the social contradictions of the contemporary world is a very risky enterprise. Such an enterprise may possibly bring some short-term gain under the illusion that strong-arm methods pay, but over a long period it is merely a source of fresh and deeper crises and casualties.

The strong-arm tendency is particularly, nay extremely, dangerous in international affairs, in which the big nuclear powers are directly interested and affected. There is no quick gaining the upper hand in the world balance of forces and it cannot be achieved. However, there are quick risks and the outcome may be extremely uncertain.

POLITIKA EKSPRES NOTES PROPAGANDA FROM BULGARIA

AU201634 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1022 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Aug (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily newspaper POLITIKA EKSPRES carries a commentary entitled "Bulgarian Competition" in connection with a Bulgarian propaganda action aimed at Yugoslav citizens. The following is the full text of the commentary:

"For the sake of good neighborliness we are often inclined to remain silent on some actions aimed at Yugoslavia, actions that resemble the methods of special warfare, especially when they involve certain steps of a psychological and propaganda nature. In that connection, we count on the political awareness of our citizens who are not influenced by this kind of thing and who are quick to notice such steps and at the same time recognize their own and their society's value and possess the necessary immunity.

"This time also we bear all that in mind but want nevertheless to call attention to the propaganda messages addressed to our citizens from Bulgaria.

"In its programs in Serbo-Croatian in recent days, Sofia Radio announced a competition in connection with the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

"Those who want to participate in the competition must answer the following three questions:

"Describe some important events from Bulgaria's past and a few historical and cultural monuments of our country (Bulgaria--TANJUG editor's note);

"List the names of prominent officials of the Bulgarian Communist Party, which celebrated its 90th anniversary this year, and say what you know about them;

"List some of the large projects of our (Bulgarian--TANJUG editor's note) socialist construction.

"So much for the questions of that competition aimed at Yugoslav citizens. However, like all competitions in the world, this competition also offers some tempting prizes. Thus, the Yugoslav listeners who 'send in the best answers' are offered the following prizes: a 7-day stay in Bulgaria including visits to tourist places, transistor radios, arts and handicraft articles and souvenirs of historical significance.

"The propaganda character of this competition is transparent and, naturally, this is how it is seen by our people who are being invited to take part in this 'competition.' Essentially this is a good example of all the possible propaganda forms being used for indoctrination. Therefore, it is not superfluous to call attention to this 'Bulgarian competition', which is aimed at our citizens (together with transistor radios) precisely at a time when Bulgaria is waging an open campaign against Yugoslavia in connection with the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state."

SALVADORAN REVOLUTIONARY OFFICIAL'S VISIT

Received by Durutovic

AU210850 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Svetozar Durutovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has had talks with Ferman Cienfuegos, member of the supreme command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of National Resistance. They discussed the struggle of the progressive forces of El Salvador and some international problems. They also talked about the practice of the LCY in the implementation of the socialist self-management system and the nonaligned policy of our country.

Ferman Cienfuegos today also visited the Federal Council of the Federation of Veterans' Associations, where he had talks with Vlado Skekic, member of the Presidium. He was acquainted with some experiences of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution and the role of the Federation of Veterans' Associations in the sociopolitical life of our country.

Cienfuegos Interviewed

LD202140 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1306 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Aug (TANJUG)--Impotent to break the resistence of the insurgents, the Salvadoran junta troops have resorted to biological and chemical warfare killing women and children in the region of Guazapa, near San Salvador.

The above was stated by Ferman Cienfuegos in an interview to TANJUG correspondent Tone Mocevar. Ferman Cienfuegos is a member of the supreme command of the Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation (FMLN) and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the National Resistance (FARN), one of the five guerrilla organizations composing the united insurgent movement of El Salvador.

Cienfuegos stated that the Salvadoran Front for National Liberation accomplished in the last three weeks its greatest military feat. The insurgents have succeeded in breaking the wide offensive of the regime troops launched late last month in the Guazapa region. On the occasion, the insurgents repelled the attack of 17 thousand of well-armed junta troops who then resorted to chemical and biological warfare, he stated.

The Salvadoran military junta's plan to, with the help of so-called military allies and U.S. support, destroy the FMLN by November has completely failed, Cienfuegos stated.

As of late, the insurgent operations have much improved in the stragegic sense: The fronts in the rural areas are acting in unison while the urban guerrilla is intensified, the Salvadoran revolutionary underlined. Attacks on all vital points are frequent with the aim of paralysing the junta regime, he said.

We are fighting for El Salvador to become an independent and non-aligned country, Cienfuegos stressed. He said that the FMLN is open to all forces ready to participate in the transformation of the country. The implementation of the economic and social reform to the advantage of the majority of the population and establishment of popular democracy represents the essence of the program of the FMLN and the Democratic Revolutionary Front, Cienfuegos stressed.

In the interview to the Yugoslav news agency, the insurgent leader stated that some thirty thousand people died violently since the junta took over in Salvador. At the same time, he stressed that the insurgents, although ready and equipped for the struggle, above all seek political solution for El Salvador.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON NONALIGNMENT TO BE HELD

AU201541 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade--Today at a press conference at the international press center, the Yugoslav and foreign journalists were informed that an international roundtable discussion on the topic "the nonaligned policy and movement in the eighties" would be held in Novi Sad from 28 to 31 August. Several scores of Yugoslav and foreign scientists and writers, who study nonalignment, will participate in the work of that meeting. It is expected that Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Council for International Relations, will open the Novi Sad international roundtable discussion, and that Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will outline at the discussion our country's views on the current situation in international relations in light of the nonaligned policy and movement.

GRLICKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH JAPANESE CP OFFICIAL

LD201034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Ohrid, 19 Aug (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Aleksandr Grlickov and Vice Chairman of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party Tomyo Nishizawa discussed here today the state of and the developments in the communist and workers movement in the world.

Nishizawa is on a working visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

Grlickov and Nishizawa confirmed the stand that cooperation among communist and workers parties and all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for social transformation and development of socialism should rest on the absolute respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty and noninterference and the responsibility of each party to its own working class and people.

Grlickov and Nishizawa also said this cooperation must be based on the recognition of the inalienable right of each people to freedom and the independent choice of its path in the struggle for social advancement and socialism. They completely agreed that the strengthening of voluntary internationalist cooperation and solidarity among communist and workers parties was possible only [words indistinct] the readiness of their parties to continue and expand cooperation.

AUSTRIAN PLANE DEPARTS BELGRADE AFTER BOMB SCARE

LD201535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Summary] The Austrian airlines plane which landed at Surcin this morning left the airport at 1357 and continued its journey toward Tel Aviv. Meanwhile, both the plane and its baggage were searched, as it had been suspected that there was a bomb on board. Nothing was found, and the plane continued its flight. Traffic at Surcin was interrupted for about half an hour as a result of the forced landing.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES PANIC BUYING

LD201023 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The situation in the agricultural and food products market, created by the support reportedly given by the executive board of the General Association of the Agricultural and Food Industry of Yugoslavia to excessive demands for higher prices of edible oil, sugar and milk, has been discussed by the Federal Executive Council. The council judged this to be irresponsible behavior at a time when the entire society is making an effort to carry out the policy of economic stabilization as consistently as possible, to prevent any unjustified price rises and to reduce the rate of inflation.

In the view of the Federal Executive Council, acts of this kind cause considerable disruptions in the market, alarm the public and citizens, and create a psychosis in which people tend to buy large quantities of certain products, thus causing artificial shortages. For its part, the Federal Executive Council will monitor the situation on the market and take any measure necessary to ensure normal supplies of the above-mentioned agricultural and food products to the market and the population.

Discusses Economic Policy

LD202036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Aug (TANJUG)--As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council held sessions yesterday and today under the chairmanship of Veselin Djuranovic and discussed the implementation of the economic stabilization policy this year and the basic elements of the socioeconomic development policy for next year. The first draft documents which had been prepared by federal organs served as a basis for this discussion.

It was assessed that as a result of the measures and activities being taken by the Federal Executive Council, the SFRY Assembly, and the organs and organizations in the republics and provinces, as well as by the organizations of associated labor and their associations, a calming down of some unfavorable tendencies in economic trends prevalent at the start of this year was noticed.

However, unfavorable tendencies are still evident, especially in the sphere of economic relations with other countries, and particularly in trade with the convertible area.

In view of the fact that the limits of economic policy next year depend to a great extent on the results and conditions which will be realized this year, the Federal Executive Council judges that a more involved attitude by all exponents of economic policy and subjects of business activity this year should do much to orient economic trends in accordance with the established guidelines of economic policy and the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and chambers of the SFRY Assembly on the implementation of economic stabilization.

The key component of economic policy next year is the continued strengthening of our economy's export orientation, especially in relations to the convertible areas, so as to improve the country's balance of payments situation. In the area of imports, priority should be given to those branches and activities in which imports serve to increase production of exports.

In order for the economic stabilization policy next year to be carried out successfully, it is envisaged that the period of validity of some measures currently in force will be extended to next year, and it is also envisaged that some supplementary measures will be taken. In order for economic policy to be successful next year, it is of special significance to ensure the more effective functioning of the mechanism of the socioeconomic system, and especially to ensure greater legal security, more consistent respect for laws as well as for self-management agreements and other agreements, and a more responsible attitude toward social property.

The Federal Executive Council concluded that on the basis of today's discussion federal organs should prepare a draft resolution on the basic orientations and limits of socio-economic development policy for 1982, together with accompanying documents, for the council session at the start of September. According to the council's conclusions, the draft resolution for this year should be prepared so that it is to a much greater extent an instrument for the implementation of the agreed economic policy set out in the medium-term plan, a basic document, and therefore, it should not be of a declarative nature but a pronounced action of an operative character. It should contain only those tasks and aims of economic policy which will be connected with certain measures and deadlines.

It was also concluded that a draft federal budget for next year should be prepared for the same session, as well as decisions on credit and monetary policy, a projection of the country's balance of payments and foreign currency balance, a draft agreement on the implementation of a policy on prices for 1982, the bases for an energy balance, as well as some other documents.

This is the first time that the Federal Executive Council has started detailed discussions in August on the basic elements of economic policy for the following year, so it is expected that this will enable the resolution and all accompanying documents to be adopted by the end of the year and will permit the economy to be acquainted in good time with the basic conditions of economic activity in the next year.

PRISTINA COURT SENTENCES FIVE MORE PEOPLE

LD201125 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 20 Aug (TANJUG)—Five people have been sentenced by the district court in Pristina to sentences ranging from 5 to 15 years imprisonment.

Gani Krasnici, a graduate student of economics, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for the criminal offenses of establishing contact with a foreign state in order to pursue hostile activities and threatening the social order by means of counterrevolution. It was proven during the trial that he maintained constant ties wtih the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade from 1978. According to his own testimony, as well as several telephone contacts, Krasnici had nine meetings with embassy officials. The last such meeting took place immediately after the first demonstrations in Pristina last spring, when as he stated, we reported on their progress.

It was proven that the purpose of these meetings was, on one hand, to receive instructions and tasks concerning his hostile activity against our country, and on the other hand, to keep the embassy informed about everything taking place in the country, especially in Kosovo. This cooperation also took place through organized group visits to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. "Tourist" groups were put together by Krasnici, whose "duty" it was to make sure the visitors had been chosen well and that they came from different parts of the province and from different occupations. During his visits to Albania, the organizer of these groups obtained hostile literature and propaganda material. The Albanian Embassy was another source of books, booklets and magazines denying and slandering everything that has been achieved in Yugoslavia and attacking the socialist self-managing system. Among the books obtained by Krasnici through these channels and subsequently distributed by him, were "Speeches About the Prizren League", "Enver Hoxha's Selected Works", "Self-Management in Yugoslavia", "About Stalin" and many other Tirana publications aimed at supporting irredentism and hostility toward Yugoslavia.

Husni Taci, a 25-year old student of economics, was Gani Krasnici's constant accomplice from 1978. He distributed the hostile literature and propaganda material and, together with Krasnici, sent it abroad to people who shared their views. For this, and for his exceptional zeal during the hostile demonstrations in Pristina, Husni Taci was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment.

Jakup Krasnici, a history teacher in Srbica, was one of the constant users of the hostile literature obtained from Albania. From Gani Krasnici's arsenal, he made use only of "history" books, on the basis of which he taught and "oriented" his pupils. However, his ill-deeds did not end with his conscious effort to lead the young toward intranational intolerance. He went further than that and became involved in counterrevolutionary activities. Together with his supporters he took part, among other things, in the irredentist demonstrations in Glagovac and Pristina, where he actively championed the slogan "We are not Yugoslav but Albanian." The evidence provided by the prosecution was further strengthened during the trial by Jakup Krasnici's onfession, on the basis of which the council of five judges handed down a sentence of 14 years imprisonment for the criminal offense of threatening the social order by means of counterrevolution.

The district court in Pristina also sentenced the participants in and leaders of the hostile demonstrations in Pristina. Gani [Jutoli, a 27-year-old worker from Gornjalapastica (Podujevo), was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment for the criminal offense of fomenting national hatred. Apart from his brutal "prominence" during the demonstrations, when according to a witness during the trial, he used a megaphone to shout irredentist slogans, Ljutoli continued after the demonstrations to be constantly active in fomenting intranatinal hatred.

Ismet Zenelji, a worker from Pakastica (Podujevo) was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for the criminal offense of threatening the social order by means of counterrevolution. During the demonstrations he was exceptionally aggressive, caused damage to property and called for the overthrow of the constitutional order.

PRISTINA COMMUNISTS DISCUSS UNFAVORABLE ECONOMY

LD202056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 20 Aug (TANJUG)--Despite successful opeations by several basic organizations of associated labor, in recent months the economy of the Pristina municipality has registered some very unfavorable results. As noted at today's expanded meeting of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists, these results are especially unfavorable as the physical volume of production, trade and services has been falling since 1979. Thus, in the first 7 months of this year, industrial production fell by 3 percent as compared with the same period last year and by 10 percent as envisaged by the plan.

The Communal Committee, under the chairmanship of Nebi Gasi, today also considered some questions concerning ideological upbringing and Marxist education. The meeting was also attended by Fadilj Hodza, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, and by Ilija Vakic, member of the League of Communists of Kosovo, Provincial Committee Presidium. The introductory report by Drago Delibasic and several hours of debate on the economic trends in the Pristina municipality pointed to the alarming situation in the field of distribution. Due to low production, trade and services, the total income of the municipal economy increased by only 38 percent which is, it is assessed, less than the increase in prices in the first 6 months. The operational costs, however, considerably increased, reducing the increase in income to 30 percent. On the other hand, the overall payment of personal incomes increased by 62 percent--in a situation when the losses in the first 6 months amounted to an unheard of sum of 850 million dinars, which is devoid of any economic or political logic.

The average personal incomes in the economy of the Pristina municipality amounted to 8,680 dinars, that is, 3,090 dinars more than in the first half of last year.

Taking part in the discussion, Fadilj Hodza also pointed out that such a discrepancy between the production results and the distribution trends was untenable. He emphasized that the situation in the economy was justly causing concern among the communists and all working people of Pristina and the province and that serious measures must be taken to overcome it. It is obvious, Fadilj Hodza said, that the organization of work and of responsibility toward work are not at the necessary level. Much is being discussed about the distribution of income, but not enough about its creation. No system in the world can tolerate disorder and spontaneity. We mmust say this clearly and loudly, Hodza observed. Of course, he continued, this is easy to say. However, in order to turn words into deeds it is necessary to wage a daily and persistent struggle in all work collectives, in all environments. This must be discussed with every worker and an atmospere must be created in which the workers themselves get rid of idlers. Idlers represent a hindrance not only because they do not work, but also because they introduce into the collective a spirit of disorder.

In this field, too, Hodza emphasized, we need a resolute and uncompromising differentiation. This means that through the general political struggle which is now being waged in Kosovo, we must also struggle for better work, greater production and productivity and for distribution according to work and the results of work. People must get used to economic operations and to an economic attitude toward work and social property. The strengthening of consciousness in this respect is one of the basic tasks, Fadilj Hodza emphasized at today's meeting of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina.

Lagging Economy

AU201900 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] A session of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina has discussed economic trends. Our correspondent Milisav Milic reports:

Numerous data illustrating the complex situation in the economy of the city were presented at the session. Let us single out a few: Industrial production in the past 7 months was as much as 10.1 percent below that in the corresponding period last year. Losses exceeded 850 million dinars and operation costs increased 41 percent. While production, productivity and revenue are lagging, personal income has increased by as much as 55 percent, which of course defies economic logic.

Drago Delibasic, member of the Presidium of the Communal Committee, pointed out in his introductory remarks that by paying unearned personal income, one wants to preserve peace in the house and demagogically to suppress numerous shortcomings slowing down economic affairs. In some associated labor organizations, human relations have become tense and relations among nationalities have cooled. At numerous meetings, marathon discussions about the demonstrations in March and April are being conducted, and they are often empty; at the same time economic stabilization is neglected.

The League of Communists actions are insufficiently uniform and of course inefficient. The poor condition of the economy, together with a complex political situation, demands the daily mobilization of the working people of Pristina. The situation cannot significantly improve in the coming 4 months, but it can be considerably remedied. For this purpose, the working and technological discipline of all and especially a better organization of labor are needed. In fact, along with the action to fully combat the hostile activities, it is necessary to make a firm distinction between work and idleness. Those who do not work and those who squander public property, especially those in responsible positions who often abuse their position, must suffer both political and legal sanctions.

At the session of the Communal Committee today, it was again noted that the League of Communists of Pristina must more quickly get rid of all the members who behave irresponsibly in this complex time in Kosovo. This is a condition for the faster economic advance and overall progress of the capital of the province.

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES--According to preliminary data for June this year, there were 802,877 unemployed in Yugoslavia. The average figure of unemployed in the first 5 months of this year was 810,828 unemployed Yugoslavs. In the Socialist Republic of Serbia there were 416,759 unemployed, of which 71,146 were in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and 83,167 in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Bosnia-Hercegovina had 139,031 unemployed; Macedonia 125,740; Croatia 85,747; Montenegro 23,950; and Slovenia 11,650 unemployed. In the first 5 months of this year, the average number of job vacancies in the country was 82,054, or 2 percent fewer than last year. Thus, the number of unemployed per vacant job has increased from last year's average of 9.5 to 9.9 this year. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Aug 81 p 7 AU]